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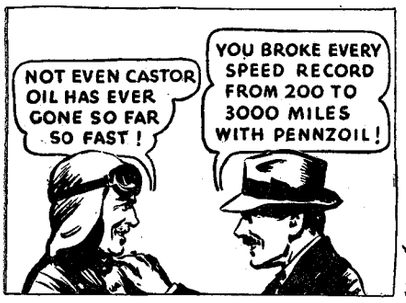

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February 17, 1934

The Literary Digest

for February 17, 1934

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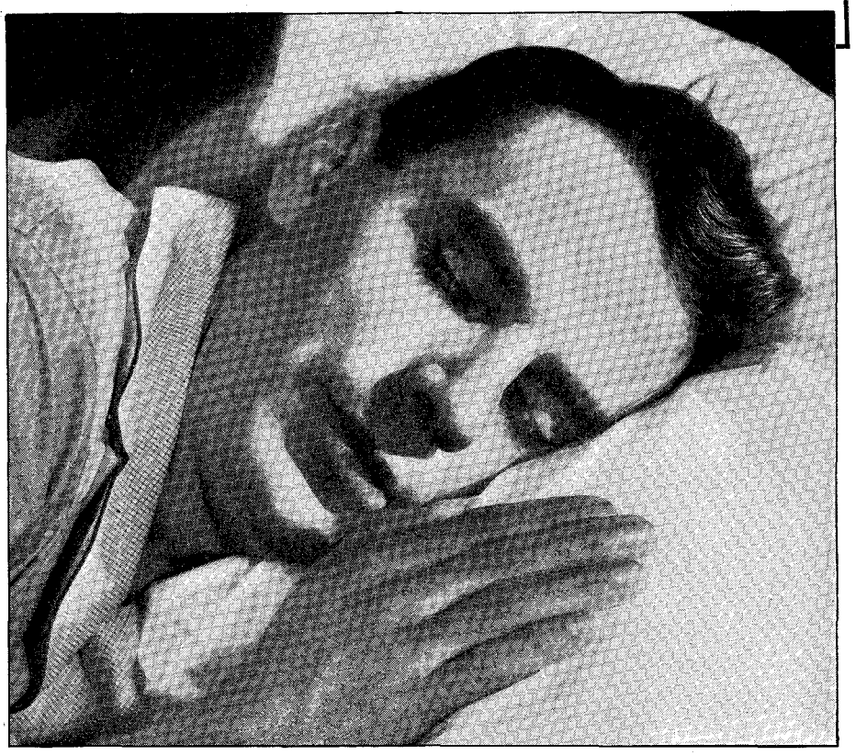
Put An End To Night-Time Tossing... Do This And

Get 8 Hours Sound Sleep Tonight

...Feel Like a Totally Different Person Tomorrow

For the sake of your health, your nerves, adopt this natural, drugless way to get to sleep quickly at night... a way that greatly heightens energy and pep the following day



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NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 17, 1934

France's New Hour of Destiny

Fate of the Republic in the Balance, As Doumergue Is Called to Solve Crisis After Revolt of the People Against the Deputies

By Laurence Hills
Editor of *The Paris Herald*

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Battleground of Armed Forces and Rioters in Paris: The Place de la Concorde. The Chamber of Deputies, Objective of the Rioters, Is the Pillared Building at the Left, with the Concorde Bridge, High Point of the Fighting, in Front

Paris.

INSURRECTION has stalked again in the streets of Paris. The French Chamber of Deputies—perhaps the last stand of parliamentary régime on the continent of Europe—has been placed under assault.

Dead and wounded already have resulted from this revolt of the people of Paris against their representatives elected two years ago whom they consider have betrayed them.

History has had a habit of being made often at a bridge-head. More history has now been made at the bridge-head of the Pont de la Concorde, the beautiful span across the Seine forming part of one of the world's finest vistas, the axis running from the Madeleine across the magnificent Place de la Concorde to the Palais Bourbon where sits the Chamber of Deputies. Here armed forces of the Third French Republic were called upon to meet under military discipline the most terrifying mob Paris has seen since the Commune. Behind them was the pillared Palais Bourbon where sat the Deputies in terror of their lives. Before them was a surging mob, filling the great Place de la Concorde. The shots that were fired at this bridge-head will go down in French history.

The *Garde Mobile* held the line against the mob surging across the bridge. The Deputies were saved or saved themselves by getting out the back doors.

With the resignation of Edouard Daladier and the calling from retirement of former President Gaston Doumergue to head a new government, the situation eased slightly, but conditions are still decidedly unsettled.

Doumergue's acceptance has saved the present Parliament from immediate destruction and even may have saved the French President himself against whom some attacks have been directed. Doumergue was helped also by February seventh's rioting fomented chiefly by Communists. The fighting the previous day on the Concorde Bridge still remains the popular high point. That was a real revolt of the "forgotten man" in France. With that he desisted, but taking advantage of this "massacre" as it is now called, the Communists, Apaches and all the undesirables swarmed from their holes on February seventh in an attempt to put Paris to pillage, creating a dangerous situation and more casualties.

It was this pillage together with Doumergue's appointment which finally combined to calm the political malcontents. What France wants now is order, stability and honesty. Communism serves only to enrage the people. Most elements therefore believe in giving Père Doumergue a chance and are against any further disorder, but still the feeling against the present Parliament is high.

Doumergue may save the situation. Old men in France frequently have saved it before, but Doumergue must dissolve the Chamber if popular feeling is to be satisfied. Upon the Paris fever chart the attention of all Europe is now focused for, as in 1789, it has a basic significance in popular feeling. Germany believes the uprising will be followed by a truce, with the people demanding a real change in democratic institutions, but not espousing Nazism as a substitute for democracy. All Europe is impressed by the popular uprising against parliamentary inefficiency. The British think Doumergue has calmed the situation temporarily, but they are uncertain as to future developments.

France is undoubtedly at another crossroads of her history. The parliamentary régime is undoubtedly in great peril. The crowds whose ancestors once shrieked for the heads of aristocrats, for queens, statesmen and politicians, have been shrieking for the heads of deputies and even senators. These Parisians don't want an actual dictator; they are still republicans, but they have become excited to a point of fury which only a French crowd can reach. They consider themselves victims of a betrayal of democracy. The Stavisky scandal was the match to the powder keg. To the mass mind it meant the people had been sold out. The tragedy at Concorde Bridge was the demonstration of a tired people who wanted to vent their wrath generally on the Chamber rather than on individual deputies. Had the crowd succeeded in reaching the Chamber it would have made no distinction as to persons. Right as well as political Left would have perished.

France's President has the power to dissolve the Chamber with the consent of the Senate but only once has it ever been used and then with unfortunate results. Such

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action by the President has by a sort of unwritten amendment to the Constitution been practically proscribed. It was significant that, defeated in their efforts to cross the Concorde Bridge, the mobs turned to the Elysée Palace where President Lebrun sat with his family. The attack on the Elysée Palace at the back and front will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The mobs shook great gates as a grim reminder of Versailles in 1789. Finally mounted guards dispersed them. As the maddened people cried "Assassins," "Bandits," across the bridge at the Chamber of Deputies, they now cried "Dissolution" before the President's Palace. Significant also was the fact that in the mobs both before the Chamber and before the Palace all party affiliations were forgotten. Royalists, Socialists, Communists seemed to have no program but only one idea to drive the deputies from the Chamber and to make President Lebrun act to end their tenure of office.

This was the revolt of the people, whose philosophies created our own, against unrepresentative democracy. At this time one can only say that it may mean the end for a while of democracy on the continent or it may result in its purification. But the outstanding fact is that a people, 90 per cent. of whom are still solidly republican, are in revolt against the failure of democratic institutions to function in a long crisis. Their wrath is leading them dangerously near the verge of excesses they once practiced against autocracy. A cool calm hand perhaps can yet bring order, but the people of France have been waiting long for such leadership, and it has not appeared.

The march of the Anciens Combatants,—the veteran soldiers of France's modern wars, worn and gray men, who saved France in many battles—across the Pont de la Concorde against guards, has no parallel except in the French Revolution itself.

No Cabinet could hope to face the storm that quickly followed the Battle of Concorde, the Daladier Cabinet least of all. With a singular blindness to storm signals every one else could see his political stupidity in seeking to be the strong man of the hour by appointing men in whom the public had no confidence and by removing those for whom it had respect. Seldom if ever has the weakness and ineptitude of the French parliamentary system been so strikingly and eloquently presented before the people as it was in Daladier's short-lived government made up of partizan politicians and representing the worst kind of political bargaining.

Not only in Paris but in the provinces the lid is off and the people demand change. Obviously, a turning point in the history of the nation has been reached. All the blame for their material and moral ills has been placed on bad functioning of their government and focused especially on its most powerful branch—the Chamber—whose members Doumergue has just described as "six hundred little dictators."

France's Eight Cabinets in Two Years

When the French general elections in May, 1932, gave the parties of the Left a victory that surpassed all expectations, it became obvious that no Ministry of the Right could remain in power. With the election of Albert Lebrun as President to succeed the assassinated Paul Doumer, Premier André Tardieu and his Cabinet formally turned in their resignations. In a letter declining renomination Mr. Tardieu explained that the changed majority resulting from the elections on May 8 would deprive him of "freedom of action."

Doumergue Long a Leader

Gaston Doumergue who emerges from retirement at 70 in the present French crisis has spent nearly half a century in public life and held many high official positions. In 1924 he was elected President of the Third French Republic, the first Protestant ever to hold that office.

Shortly before his retirement in 1931 he married a wealthy widow who was his childhood sweetheart. With his bride he settled down in southern France hoping to find time to read and declaring himself out of public life "for good." M. Doumergue is a small man with gray hair and a scrubby mustache. Always known as the "Smiling President," his popularity accounts for his recall.

Mr. Tardieu's predecessor, Pierre Laval, had formed a Cabinet January 13, 1932, which lasted until February 16, 1932, when it was defeated in the Senate, which criticized Mr. Laval's foreign policy as too conservative. Edouard Herriot, who formed a Left Ministry in June, 1932, after the defeat of André Tardieu, resigned when the Chamber rejected his proposal to pay to the United States the instalment of $19,261,432 due December 15, 1932, on the war debt. Senator Joseph Paul-Boncour formed a Ministry on December 18, but was defeated in the Chamber on January 28, 1933, on his attempt to reduce the salaries of Civil Service employees.

Edouard Daladier, chief of the Radical Socialists, formed a Ministry January 30, 1933; he was defeated on the budget debate on October 24. Senator Albert Sarraut formed a Cabinet on lines similar to that of his predecessor on October 27, but was forced out on November 23, 1933. Following Premier Sarraut came Premier Camille Chautemps whose Cabinet lasted from November 27, 1933, to January 27, 1934, when it went out under fire of the Stavisky Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop scandal by which French investors were said to have lost $31,000,000. Chautemps was succeeded by Edouard Daladier, who for the second time was appointed Premier, and asked to clean up the Stavisky Affair and avert the general crisis looming more ominously over France. But he and his Cabinet went out under the actual gunfire of the Mobile Guards summoned to stop rioters charging on the Chamber of Deputies, which culminated in the now historic Paris Terror of February 6, 1934.

As seen by Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the outward manifestations in France to-day are very similar to those which existed in the United States twelve months ago, in England in 1931, and in many other countries in their struggle to maintain the pre-depression gold parity of their currencies.

Theirs is a money which, owing to the abnormal purchasing power of gold, is overvalued, and Mr. Lippmann went on to say that this causes prostration of the export industries and their prostration paralyzes the whole internal business of the country. This reduces the revenues of the budget. The attempt to balance the budgets of government and of private enterprises calls for continual reduction of wages, salaries and expenditures.

Editorial Comment

Altho the French press was unanimous in deploring February 6, the "day of civil war," and nearly all welcomed the coming of a government of National Union, there was a natural division of opinion between the Right and Left newspapers regarding responsibilities. The Paris *Oeuvre* (Left) paid honor to the riot victims but proclaimed that "the Government is innocent of their death" for "it was charged with keeping order and it could not fail." *Notre Temps* (Radical Socialist) said that if Daladier had let the rioters penetrate the Chamber "he would have been guilty of treason," and it added that he "acted fully within his powers" and "provoked no one."

Paris-Soir (Moderate Left) was glad to see the Daladier Government "swept out by an immense popular wave," but it added: "To the just indignation of citizens made heartsick by the immorality of certain of their representatives, answers can not be given by rifles, tanks and machine-guns." *Le Temps* (Moderate Liberal) warned that "there remain in the entire country seeds of discord as well as of immense sorrow," and it urged that "an enlarged government presided over by a high personality, capable of imposing his moral authority upon the country, ought to be constituted." Otherwise "we go toward adventure, toward the unknown, toward disaster for the fatherland." André Tardieu in *La Liberté* (Right) said "the safety of the State has been menaced by those who instead of thinking of their country thought only of their party," and "it is thus that out of the mud of swindling we have fallen into the blood of an uprising." It was a veritable uprising, declared the Socialist leader, Leon Blum, in *Populaire*, and it was also "an armed plot" against the Republican régime "prepared and organized with care and with method by Fascist formations."

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Morgenthau: Handler of Billions

The Secretary of the Treasury Is a Hard-Working, Serious, but Quiet-Mannered Executive Who Speaks Plainly and Firmly and Is Performing a Tremendous Job

By S. J. Woolf

WITHIN the last few weeks our entire financial system has undergone a radical change. Wall Street and Main Street have read with hope and interest of the devaluation of the dollar's gold content and the creation of the two billion dollar stabilization fund and wondered what the man was like upon whom rests a great responsibility for maintaining our currency at a fixed level.

Imperturbable as the grim gray building which houses the Treasury Department, Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. posed for a drawing the other day and discussed some of the questions which now confront that branch of the Government over which he presides.

Four of his predecessors in office, Chase, Taney, Sherman and Gallatin, looked down upon the new incumbent from their gold frames on the wall. None of them, not even Chase, who guided our financial destinies during the Civil War, had more serious problems than this comparatively young man, who, taken from a life devoted to agriculture, has been appointed head of the Treasury.

Acme

The President and the Treasury Head

The cold blue light of an early winter morning fell upon his forehead and accentuated its height and breadth. His dark brown eyes, behind his rimless glasses were intense and serious, and his thin mouth was for the most part set. Occasionally about it would hover an enigmatical smile, for the Secretary of the Treasury is a man of sly humor, despite his seriousness. He impresses one as both able and well informed. His answers are direct and to the point. What he says he says firmly but quietly. He does not take life lightly and he feels the responsibility of the office which he holds.

Tall and Sedate

In the quiet of that mahogany panelled room one forgot what was going on at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Yet there Congress was passing a new and revolutionary monetary policy formulated by the President with the advice of the tall sedate man who sat behind the great desk at one end of the room. There committees were wrestling with tax bills in which new ways were being sought to meet some of the charges of the recovery program and appropriation bills carrying the details of the expenditures for the next year and a half.

It is with problems of such scope and importance, along with myriad details of administration in a department which touches the affairs of the ordinary citizen in a score of ways that the Secretary has been dealing.

Yet he did not give the impression of being oppressed by the problems which are confronting him. He has a flair for administration. Coupled with this is an ability to judge men. Undoubtedly it is these qualities which have caused the President to rely upon him. As Governor of the Farm Credit Administration he was frequently called upon to give advice and to execute commissions entirely outside of the duties of his position. He played an active part in the early trade negotiations with Russia and he assisted in developing and administering the Administration's gold purchase policy before there had been any suggestion of his appointment to the Treasury.

With the exception of Louis Howe the President probably has no more consistent and devoted admirer than his latest appointee to his Cabinet. Mr. Roosevelt has that rare quality of being able to forget his responsibilities at certain times. After a gruelling day he can take up his stamp album and puzzle over the variation of the perforation of a Haytian stamp, or admire the deft deadeyes on a ship model. Mr. Morgenthau is not able to do this. He can not throw off his responsibilities so lightly. It is the President's buoyant laugh which smoothes the way for him.

Long Roosevelt's Friend

When he was first appointed Secretary of the Treasury, men who had spent their lives over directors' tables or in counting houses opened their eyes in astonishment. Professional politicians were puzzled and those who professed to know remarked with smiles that the President would be his own Secretary, and that the sickness of Mr. Woodin was but an excuse to get rid of some one not in sympathy with the plans of the Administration.

It was soon discovered that the genial, musical gentleman was really ill and at the same time it became evident that the tall young man who had been acting in his stead was as much at home in finance as he had been on the farm. Accordingly by the time that Mr. Woodin had handed in his resignation, it was a foregone conclusion that the temporary head of the Treasury would be asked to occupy a permanent seat at the Cabinet table.

It is no novelty for Henry Morgenthau Jr. to sit in council with the President. He has been doing that since that day six years ago when, in response to an urgent plea from Governor Smith, Franklin Roosevelt decided to enter once more the political arena.

The Roosevelts and the Morgenthaus were neighbors on their farms in the Hudson Valley. Morgenthau, who had attended Exeter, started out in life to be an architect but he gravitated naturally into the Agricultural College at Cornell where Professor George F. Warren taught farm economics. For a time, like Governor Lehman, he was interested in social work and spent a great deal of time in Lillian Wald's Henry Street Settlement. Then his health broke and he was compelled to go to Texas to recuperate.

Became a Farmer

When he had recovered he was determined to become a farmer and bought three old estates in Dutchess County in New York where he set up a dairy and laid out apple orchards. In addition he acquired and published a farm paper.

Just about the time Mr. Roosevelt decided to run for Governor, Mr. Morgenthau was reasonably certain that his own life's work was well cut out for him along agricultural lines.

During that first campaign the farmer-publisher forgot the furrow and accompanied the candidate as business manager of the campaign tour. When Franklin Roosevelt moved to Albany, he appointed his friend chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Commission. Altho his position was an unofficial one, the gentleman farmer took his duties seriously. On his Hudson farm he had learned his lesson; he came to realize there the hardships and the handicaps under which the tillers of the soil struggled. The result was that under his chairmanship the commission secured the enactment of tax reforms and other measures which so benefited the farmers that

(*Continued on page 43*)

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The Mayor Who Refuses to Take a Licking

LaGuardia, Faced With Staggering Task of Rebuilding Nation's Largest City, Dashes From Washington to Albany Cutting Red Tape and Amazing Citizenry by Activity

AFTER a fruitful day in Washington, Fiorello LaGuardia dashed back into harness. A knot of passers-by focused for a moment in City Hall Plaza as a chunky figure in a slouch hat bounced out of a car and charged up the marble steps.

"Wotta man!"

"And wotta Mayor!"

Those laconic comments seemed to express the consensus of the group, whose members had seen other Mayors come and go, each in his special vein. Newsboys were shouting extras telling of his flying trip to Washington and of Secretary Ickes's tentative encouragement regarding P.W.A. loans amounting to $68,000,000 for housing and allied projects plus $23,500,000 for subway links, contingent on the Mayor's success in taking the city out of the red.

"He's always on his feet again before the referee begins to count," observed one bystander as he bought a paper with headlines telling of Governor Lehman's powerful "rasslin's" with Ol' Debbil Politics in the shape of Democratic legislators in Albany who were still obstructing the Mayor's Economy Bill.

Herculean Task

Other headlines told of Postmaster-General Farley's outspoken endorsement of LaGuardia and the enlargement of his authority to cut municipal waste. Still others related to the Mayor's policies in bringing the taxicab strike to a settlement, in tackling a conflict over the exactions of the milk trust, in "cracking down" on the Tri-Borough Bridge irregularities, looking into the waiters' strike and bucking a dozen other casual problems connected with the regulation and rehabilitation of the greatest city of the western hemisphere.

The magnitude of some of these labors of Hercules may be gathered from a review of his busy day in Washington. Among the more tangible results of his visit, according to *The Herald Tribune*, were these:

"Harold L. Ickes, P.W.A. Administrator, announced he would release $1,500,000 for the purchase of steel for the Tri-Borough Bridge.

"Twenty million dollars earmarked for housing in New York City will be made available as rapidly as the proposed New York City Housing Authority can use it.

"Mayor LaGuardia expressed confidence that he could meet various technical qualifications required to obtain P.W.A. funds for the Ward's Island sewage project.

"Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, agreed to cooperate with the Mayor in investigating the possibilities of regulating the taxicab business in New York City under a regional code.

"Accompanied by Alfred H. Schoellkopf, C.W.A. and Emergency Relief Administrator for the State, Mayor LaGuardia urged that C.W.A. be continued beyond May, the month tentatively set by the Federal administration for completion of demobilization.

Acme

Mayor LaGuardia and Secretary Ickes

"Mr. Schoellkopf told Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, that he expected the number of families in need of assistance to reach a new high figure in February. He explained to newspaper men that the percentage of the total unemployed requiring assistance from public funds is rising steadily as the depression is prolonged, so that their number is increasing even in the face of rising employment in industry.

"In November," Mr. Schoellkopf explained, "there were 382,000 families on the relief rolls. About 180,000 were transferred to the C.W.A., yet there was a slight rise in families on relief to 238,000 at the beginning of January. He said there might be 360,000 on the relief rolls in February, even if the C.W.A. were maintained at its present maximum strength of 340,000. He said that approximately 800,000 persons had registered for jobs with the reemployment service."

Wants Idle Insurance

The Mayor made a vigorous plea for national unemployment insurance. He argued that under State systems the "unemployed would tend to migrate to States having unemployment insurance, while industries would tend to move away from those States.

"There is lots of experience in foreign countries to guide us in the creation of an unemployment insurance system," said the Mayor. "We can profit by the experience of the English and some others. To start things off, of course, we must have a large reserve fund to pay benefits to workers who are not employed.

"Had we started back in the era of prosperity we would have had such a fund now. I advocated that in Congress, but they shouted me down with the cry of 'dole'."

According to this account, Mr. Ickes said that he was willing to extend for a reasonable time the period in which New York City might balance its budget as a prerequisite to receiving $23,000,000 for subway construction.

"I want to be reasonable," said Mr. Ickes. "I know that Mayor LaGuardia is working as hard as he can to balance the city budget."

Will Balance Budget

And the Mayor, it is added, told Mr. Ickes that if the legislature gave him authority to balance the budget he would really balance it.

"No fake balance—that's out," he supplemented.

On returning to New York, the Mayor told inquiring reporters that his day's work in Washington had been "successful on all points."

"It was a good day's work," he said, explaining that he had discussed with Mr. Ickes loans amounting to $68,000,000 for public works projects and the $23,500,000 loan for the completion of the city subway.

In Albany, on the other hand, the Mayor's fortunes fluctuated. In spite of Mr. Farley's kind words and of Governor Lehman's urgent intervention, the Democratic opposition to the Mayor's Economy Bill continued to deadlock the Assembly. According to W. A. Warn, Albany correspondent of *The Times:*

Democrats Still Block

"Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn, who is also Democratic leader of the Bronx and one of the big figures in the Democratic anti-Tammany movement, held a long conference with Governor Lehman.

"One of the topics discussed was the LaGuardia Economy Bill. There is a widespread conviction at the Capitol that Flynn is not in accord with Mr. Lehman that Mayor LaGuardia's economy measure should be passed promptly and in its present form. It appears now that the big obstacle in the way of its passage is the unwillingness of the Democrats to give the Mayor a free hand to apply his economy program within the county organizations."

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Air-Mail Subsidies Under Fire

Senator Black of Alabama Brings Out Sensational Testimony in Congressional Investigation of Fortunes Alleged to Have Been Made Out of Contracts to Air-Lines

AS the inquiry into air-mail contracts goes on, the question is heard in Washington, "Is this another Teapot Dome?" As Senator Hugo L. Black, in his quiet Southern way, keeps bringing out sensational testimony and calls on the Senate to exert its full powers against hesitant witnesses, correspondents wonder whether the Alabaman will rank with Walsh of Montana and Reed of Missouri as a great Senatorial inquisitor. And thoughtful editors are convinced that our present methods of subsidizing air and ocean carriers through mail contracts must be greatly modified if not discarded altogether.

Senator Black, Chairman of the special investigating committee, says he is just beginning, and President Roosevelt has told him to go the limit. In fact, the President insists on the thoroughgoing investigation of every complaint about contract awards no matter what department is affected. And the Department of Justice has put its own sleuths on the trail uncovered by Senator Black—object, criminal prosecution.

The January hearings conducted by Senator Black brought out sensational testimony. First, a one time Post-office Department stenographer testified that he had, under orders, destroyed official correspondence of Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General under President Hoover, just before the end of Mr. Brown's term of office. Mr. Brown denied that anything official had been destroyed and a few days afterward rushed to Washington with a suitcase full

International

Senator Hugo L. Black

of papers relating to air-mail contracts, which he said he had found unexpectedly among his belongings, and which he turned over to Postmaster-General Farley. And then Mr. Farley in turn turned the correspondence over to the committee, the Chairman of which informed the press that important correspondence was still missing.

Prominent Names Mentioned

As the hearings went on through January dozens of prominent names in the worlds of aviation, finance, and Republican politics were mentioned. Senator Black was apparently trying to establish that the Republican Postmaster-General—who was Chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1928—was handing out contracts for extensions of air-mail service without calling for bids. It must be said, however, that under the law the Postmaster-General apparently had the right to do this.

But other testimony pointed toward a definite policy on the part of the Postmaster-General to favor a small group of big aviation concerns to the detriment of so-called "independents." Charges of cash payments for political favors were denied by those implicated. Spectacular stories were told of fortunes being made by shoestring investments in the stocks of these favored concerns, and Chairman Black declared that when a $40 investment—as in the case of Mr. Charles W. Deeds—turns into a fortune—on paper at least—of $5,624,640, then it is done at the expense of the taxpayer whose money is being used to subsidize the concern in question.

It turned out that besides Mr. Brown, Assistant Postmaster-General Glover also burned correspondence before leaving office. Postmaster-General Farley on the stand admitted that there was no change in methods but declared that he was carefully investigating all air-mail contracts.

The Case of Mr. MacCracken

Toward the end of the month the country's attention was focused on Mr. William P. MacCracken, who was Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce from 1926 to 1929. He is now a lawyer in Washington where, as he admits, a considerable part of his business is helping to get contracts for aviation companies and to influence legislation in Congress.

Senator Black charged Mr. MacCracken with having been the chairman of a conference in the Post-office Department at which agreements were made with aviation concerns about the awarding of contracts in 1930. When Mr. MacCracken was called as a witness he said that certain papers were "privileged" as being confidential between an attorney and his clients.

While the committee was taking time off to make up its mind on this matter, several things happened. Mr. MacCracken asked his clients for permission to turn the correspondence over to the committee. All the replies were affirmative but before they were all received representatives of two aviation companies went into Mr. MacCracken's Washington office and removed certain papers in the files. In one case the papers were destroyed, in the other they were later returned. At any rate, the action led to an appeal to the Senate by Senator Black and the Senate's first arresting Mr. MacCracken

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W. P. MacCracken

© International

Walter F. Brown

and later citing him with three aviation company officials for contempt.

Mr. Brown Defended

Briefly to indicate what people think about these disclosures, we find the Chicago *Tribune* objecting to Senator Black's tactics: "the object of his questioning is less to disclose the facts about air-mail contracts than to bully and abuse men whom he doesn't like, personally or politically."

To the defense of Mr. Brown comes Morris D. Ervin of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. He admits that as Postmaster-General he was "pretty high-handed in the way he handed out air-mail contracts." But more important, he says, are the facts which the Black committee has not brought out—

"Put briefly, they are that commercial aviation in the United States, which was insignificant as compared with aviation in other countries when Brown became Postmaster-General, has since developed into the best and biggest air system in the world and that its development was largely due to the encouragement and help given to it by the Post-office Department."

Senator Black Upheld

But for the most part the press stands with Senator Black. There is a very wide demand that the probe be pushed to the limit. In the words of the New York *Evening Post*, "it is time to rake this mess to the bottom with the plain purpose of putting those responsible in jail." And the Milwaukee *Journal* says:

"Indications have been strong for some time that we were building up the air-mail contract system just as we built the railroads, through financial and political deals that amounted to outright subsidizing of favored ones. Public support of air-mail is needed. But the air-mail system will have to be built up on the square."

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Taxing Employers to Assure Workers' Security

The Wagner-Lewis Bill, Providing a Federal Impost and Encouragement to States to Set Up Their Own Systems of Unemployment Insurance, Received Favorably by Press

"IT is good news that the Roosevelt Administration conceives workers' security as an essential card in its New Deal." So said the Washington *News* in approving the unemployment insurance bill introduced last week by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland.

In general, the press reaction to the

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Senator Robert F. Wagner

Wagner-Lewis bill has been favorable, the majority of editors agreeing with the sponsors that unemployment insurance "is imperative as a matter of social justice."

Backing the bill are the friendly interest of the Roosevelt Administration and the dreams and militancy of three outstanding exponents of social legislation. They are Senator Wagner, German-born son of a New York janitor and "legislative prophet of the New Deal"; Representative Lewis, a worker in a Pennsylvania coal mine at nine, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, famous for her unremitting efforts in behalf of the economic underdog.

"It was inevitable," said *The Christian Science Monitor*, "that the prolonged industrial and economic dislocation should bring the question out of the academic stage and into the field of active legislative consideration. It now seems clear that unemployment is not a passing phenomenon of American life, but that the industrial revolution, and the mechanization of industry and agriculture necessitate profound readjustments in the fundamental bases underlying employer-employee relationships. Displacement of men by machines, fluctuations in commodity supply and demand, ebb and flow in the tides of foreign trade and many other factors point to the necessity of a more scientific approach to the problem."

That is the aim of the Wagner-Lewis bill. "In a strict sense," according to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "the bill does not provide for unemployment insurance, but through use of the Federal taxing-power is intended to encourage the forty-eight States to set up unemployment systems of their own. A new Federal tax is to be levied upon the payrolls of all employers, but in States where an unemployment insurance law meeting certain minimum requirements is in effect employers will be allowed to deduct from their payroll tax all funds paid out under their State law.

"Exemptions eliminate from the Federal tax provisions very small employers, farmers, employers of domestic service and hospitals. As an added incentive for employers to stabilize the work level, further offsets against the Federal tax are to be allowed whenever an employer's success wins him a decrease in his contributions under State law."

A tax rate of 2 per cent., a tentative figure, would yield, on the basis of 1929 payrolls, about $1,000,000,000 annually if there were no offsets.

"By this offset principle," said Senator Wagner and Representative Lewis in a joint statement, "sentiment will be created favorable to the enactment of State laws as the inhabitants of the several States will prefer keeping their money at home rather than contributing it to the Federal Government. At the same time the Federal tax upon employers not operating under State laws will defeat the old argument that State unemployment insurance would impose an undue handicap in interstate competition. A striking feature of the Federal bill is that it does not dictate to the States what manner of laws they should pass."

State unemployment insurance laws, to be certified by the Secretary of Labor, would be required to provide for:

"1. Regular contributions by employers.

"2. Systematic weekly benefits of at least $7 or else twenty hours' earnings for at least ten weeks, or else a period fairly measured by past employment.

"3. No insuring through private insurance companies.

"4. State administration or supervision with joint advisory committees assisting.

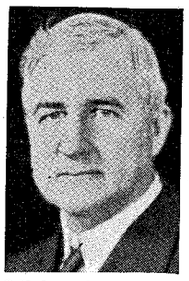
"5. Impartial hearings on disputed compensation claims.

"6. Specific safeguards for labor standards and union membership."

"It is time somebody in authority was paying attention to this reform, which is clearly in order," said the Baltimore *Sun*. "It is the simplest common sense," agreed the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "to begin immediately, while the memory of suffering is fresh in America, to take every sensible step to prevent the recurrence of such hardship as have attended this depression."

Banks Warned They Must Loosen Credit

A broad-faced, gray-haired man of sixty, variously dubbed the "prudent plunger" and "Shoot-the-Works" Jones stood up at a meeting of bankers in New York City last week and, with mild demeanor and in a drawling voice, gave them a not-entirely-unexpected shock. As the New York *Sun* described it:



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Jesse H. Jones

"Banks must loosen their credit purse strings and assume their full share in the recovery program of the Government, or the Government will take over the lending function, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation told the midwinter meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association.

"With deposit insurance in effect there is no longer any need for extreme bank liquidity, and timidity can not be longer excused by fear for the course of the dollar, said Mr. Jones, calling the dollar 'the best money in the world.'

"The Federal Government's determination to assume the lending function of banks if they held back unduly from supplying capital, even in 'instances that carry a little mite more than the average business risk,' was repeatedly touched upon by the head of the RFC. The threat was not, of course, new to the bankers and some 500 of them listened in silence while Mr. Jones quietly read his address, and at the end there was a slight rattle of applause." But the slight applause did not perturb Mr. Jones.

If the bankers did not like Mr. Jones's speech, neither did a number of newspapers. One of those showing marked distaste for it was the New York *Herald Tribune*, which said that "in its boorishness and stupidity" it was "precisely what might have been expected of a small-time politician who finds himself elevated by political chance—or mischance—to a position of authority."

On the other hand, many papers liked the speech.

"Before letting their adrenalin mount too high," said *The Jersey Journal*, in a typical editorial, "bankers of the nation would be wise to consider how Mr. Jones's address sounds to the rest of the country. It sounds good."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Following the Amazing Demonstration of Public Confidence, the President Takes the Aggressive in Seeking Decisive Majority for the New Deal in Coming Congressional Elections

THE issue of the fall elections will be: "Shall the New Deal go on?" President Roosevelt, in recent conferences with his political lieutenants, has taken the position that there can be no middle ground; he will force the issue so that candidates for Congress must stand on one side or the other and the result of the November election must be decisive. This is on the theory that the New Deal is so revolutionary that it must have a decisive majority in Congress to prevail and had better be put in the discard altogether if it must fight the legislative branch for its existence. Recalling Mr. Dooley's observation that the United States Supreme Court follows the elections, one suspects that President Roosevelt is only slightly less interested in impressing the judicial branch.

To Ask Mandate

The significance of the President's viewpoint is that he intends to ask a popular mandate on Congress—and the court—to go along with his experiment. And a mandate that is not to be disputed must rest on a clear-cut issue.

Hence, in the Administration's approach to the reorganization of the Democratic party in New York City and the nomination of the Democratic Senatorial candidate in New York State, which is the President's home State, Mr. Roosevelt has laid down the rule that no leader will be acceptable to the Administration who is not avowedly

Congress Is Right Behind the President

—Herblock in the Providence *News-Tribune*

in sympathy with the Roosevelt program and so understood by his constituents.

Leaders on Capitol Hill have been surprized at the frankness of the President's approach. While it is a fact that the President of the United States is usually the issue in midway elections, no President in peace times has gone to the country so candidly with a plea that the unsympathetic be left at home and only the clearly sympathetic be sent to Congress to legislate for the last half of his term. Mr. Roosevelt justifies it on the ground that to give him an unsympathetic Congress midway of his Administration would be veritably to change horses in midstream. He justifies his present decision to take the aggressive on the strength of the amazing demonstration of national confidence in him which his birthday celebration precipitated.

Mr. Roosevelt, for all his good nature and social good taste, left his political counselors in no doubt that he saw something far deeper than a passing wave of affection in the quarter-million messages and thousands of other birthday tokens which poured into the White House when he passed the fifty-second milestone. Beneath it all he saw a degree of confidence in him that the country rarely manifests in peace times.

The Country's Approval

The most gratifying thing to the President was the indication that the country approved of him and of what he was doing. It was the closest thing to a national expression of sentiment since he was swept into office in November, 1932. Mr. Roosevelt considered it a signal to proceed with his program for reforming the social, economic and political order. He is conscious that it takes leadership to translate that wide-spread sentiment into an aggressive, organized force. He assumes that the people are continuing to look to him for leadership. In his understanding of the political game, he realizes that a major, if not the first, consideration is to avoid psychological setbacks and that the nomination of Democratic candidates for Congress who are out of step with his policies would be capitalized by his political opponents to show that the support for the New Deal is disintegrating in his own party.

It is in this spirit that the Federalist group is maintaining an attitude of watchful waiting in the developing New York State Senatorial contest between Senator Royal S. Copeland and former Lieut-Gov. Thomas F. Conway. Mr. Conway, while starting out as a backer of the Administration, is by no means established as the Roosevelt candidate. Nor is Senator Copeland ruled out. It means simply that these and any other candidates who may enter will do so in the light of the Administration's known determination to condone no nomination which might be construed as a repudiation of the Roosevelt policies, or indeed, a repudiation of the New Deal.

The rule is considered especially important in the Democratic Party where any suggestion of reneging would be seized upon by the political opposition as reflecting a turn of the tide, a swinging back of the pendulum toward the Right.

An Aggressive Fight

When carried into the general campaign, it is calculated to give to the candidate who goes all the way with the Roosevelt Administration the benefit of the doubt over candidates who accept some parts of the New

Blue Eagle: Ah, Congress Is in Session!

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Deal and not others. It means carrying the fight aggressively to ten Republican Senators of the extreme Right—Republican Tories, the President terms them—who come up for reelection this year.

Should the New Deal win a whooping indorsement, as many in the Administration expect, it would sweep out Senators Reed of Pennsylvania, Kean of New Jersey, Austin of Vermont, Fess of Ohio, Hale of Maine, Hatfield of West Virginia, Hebert of Rhode Island, Patterson of Missouri, Townsend of Delaware and Walcott of Connecticut, or most of them. The Republican Old Guard in the Senate would be reduced to a mere handful of twelve, and in that handful would appear none of the old names which stood proudly for Republican conservatism.

None faces a harder fight this year than Senator Reed. It seems likely that he may have to fight Gov. Gifford Pinchot, a progressive Republican in the Republican primaries and again in the general election if the Governor fails in the first heat. And nothing indicates more clearly Senator Reed's realization that he is approaching the fight of his life than his almost sensational championship of the veterans' legislation, his sudden entertainment of the entire Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, regardless of party, and his extreme friendliness to the press of his State. The New Deal is verily having its results.

DIOGENES.

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From Everywhere

9,000 Liquor Cases Thrown From Courts The Supreme Court by unanimous decision has voided all pending prosecutions for violation of the Prohibition Enforcement Acts. This will clear the Federal court dockets of something like 9,000 cases, according to the estimate of the Attorney-General.

The relief to these tribunals requires little comment. From now on they should be able to give their full attention to the infraction of laws which the country as a whole heartily supports and to regain their standing as models of swift and impartial justice.

Prohibition violators already convicted will not be set free. Technically they belong in a different category, since the Volstead and Jones Laws were still valid when they were sentenced. But the public generally will applaud Attorney-General Cummings's resolve to deal leniently, especially with those among them who were casual offenders.

* * * *

Flight Not From, But To, the Dollar Inflation inspires flight. The orthodox economist understands, or thinks he understands, the phrase. Inflate, or in other words, reduce in value, a monetary unit and capital immediately seeks investment in rival currencies. This is called a flight from the dollar, or from the pound, or from the franc, as the case may be.

But did the world ever witness before the kind of flight induced by Mr. Roosevelt's recent devaluation of the dollar? Here was flight, literal, not figurative. And not from, but to, the dollar. In one day London reported at least a dozen air-planes converging on the Croydon Airdrome from Paris and Amsterdam conveying a total of $25,000,000 in gold for shipment to this country. Like a vacuum the new gold price in dollars has been sucking the precious metal from points as far east as India and so powerfully that much of it has taken wings.

"Literally out of thin air," as Prof. James Harvey Rogers, of Yale, described the Government's profit from devaluation, has come this shower of gold that has descended upon us.

* * * *

Wives Take Control of Mates' Drinking The country welcomes experiments with the liquor problem. This, fundamentally, was the object of repeal—namely, that each State or locality should find the solution that best suited its individual peculiarities. Belleville, Illinois, in acting upon this assumption, has passed an ordinance designed to give the wives of the town control of their husbands' drinking habits.

By its provisions any wife who objects to a bibulous husband may write a letter to the saloon he frequents and have him put on its black list. With her request all sales to him must stop. It has the full force of law.

The success of the experiment would seem to depend on how many saloons there are in Belleville and what constitutes "frequenting." A nimble husband—but no one not a lawyer should look for a loophole in a statute.

* * * *

Another Belleville Breaks Into News Another Belleville (in Ontario) reports one of those romances of sudden wealth that make glad the heart of man. It appears that in Monteagle Valley, ninety miles north, a master mechanic named William Mintz has experienced the truth of the Biblical adage: "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." In the World War Mr. Mintz saved the life of a Scottish officer who has now bequeathed him a handsome legacy, said to approximate $250,000. The incident occurred during action at Cambrai on the Somme.

Bravery is its own reward and no doubt it has powerfully supported the soul of Mintz in the intervening years, but material recognition has its satisfactions, too. There can be no protest over such a distribution of wealth.

* * * *

Professors Proffer New Charter Plan The prestige of the "brain trust" has encouraged eighteen members of New York University's faculty to submit to Mayor LaGuardia a comprehensive plan for the revision of the city's charter. One distinguishes among their many recommendations some already put forth by Judge Seabury, former Governor Alfred Emanuel Smith and others, notably preferential voting, greater concentration of responsibility, consolidation of agencies and a unicameral legislature (nobody loves the Board of Aldermen!).

The authors have no use for State regulation of local public utilities. They would give the city exclusive jurisdiction in this field and the right to "institute municipal ownership and operation" when this suited its purpose. They would enlarge its taxing powers. Among the new taxes suggested are "privilege taxes" for the use of public highways, and excise taxes on "all rents in excess of a given amount" and on "all consumption of gas and electricity in excess of a given amount."

The Mayor did not solicit the views of these gentlemen but who will deny that he has an interest in the $50,000,000 which they believe their plan would save the city without cutting salaries? It sometimes pays to listen to professors.

Is America Lacking In Sense of Humor? One of the bright sides of the depression is that it has sharpened the search for what is wrong with America. Many anxious ideas on this subject have been advanced in the last three years, and one of the most interesting has just come from Dr. William McAndrew, former superintendent of schools in Chicago. It is a great pity, he said at a meeting of the Mark Twain Association, that no American colleges give courses in humor, and he praised the association's efforts to found a Mark Twain chair for the advancement of humor.

Some students of American life have complained that Americans have too much humor, and that by turning the ills of life into facile jesting they make themselves incapable of the righteous indignation, for instance, which would refuse to tolerate political graft and other well known evils. Also one wonders whether humor could be taught, even by a professor of humor.

* * * *

Shall Dogs Suffer the Death Penalty? Justice of the Peace McGraw, of McGraw, New York, who sentenced four dogs to death for attacking and mutilating a six-year-old girl, has been bombarded with telegrams from all parts of the country pleading that he spare their lives. At the formal trial he conducted, however, his townsfolk applauded his sentences and even the four dog defendants present barked with excitement. At last accounts he remained firm in his original decision. The dogs must die "on the spot" February 15.

In the meantime it may be said with conviction that they are the least agitated of all concerned with the case. Which suggests the thought that capital punishment can have no terrors for the victim it takes unawares. The suffering it imposes is in the mind, in this instance in the minds of pet-owners who can anticipate for the condemned four a fate non-existent in the canine consciousness.

* * * *

Georgia's Governor Starts 'Phone War The Governor of Georgia is a brave man. He has ordered all telephones taken out of State institutions served by those eight telephone companies in dispute with the Georgia Public Service Commission. The Commission had decreed a cut in their rates. The eight companies got a temporary injunction from a Federal court.

Perhaps this was *lèse majesté*, but far more interesting than the merits of the controversy is Governor Talmadge's defiance of what is commonly regarded as an indispensable utility. Indispensable, nonsense!

Incidentally, his own 'phone belongs to the Southern Bell Company, not included among the wilful eight. It will remain, therefore, in good working order.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Comrade Paulina Semyonova Zhemchuzhina, who is Mrs. Molotov, wife of the Premier of the Soviet Union, has received the Order of Lenin, the highest decoration of the Soviet Government. The award was made for her supervision of the manufacture of superior rouge, lipstick, powder, eyebrow pencil, perfume and other cosmetics. Slender, below medium height, with light brown hair, Comrade Zhemchuzhina is head of the chief Soviet cosmetics trust, known as Tezhe. Eight other employees of the trust, including two women, received the Order of the Red Banner, the second highest Soviet decoration, for their part in raising the quality of Soviet beauty products.

N. Y. *Herald Tribune* photograph

Milo Reno, colorful leader of the National Farmers Holiday Association and inventor of the "farm strike," centers the demands of his group on "cost of production plus a reasonable profit." Reno's parents took an active part in the Greenback and Grange movements, hence his family background is Steeped in farmers' difficulties. The Farmers' Union which elected him president in 1921 was organized by him into three insurance companies, which yield a handsome income. Middle-aged, gray-haired and bespectacled, it is said of him that when he goes to preach revolt he can sell insurance and when he goes to sell insurance he can preach farm revolt.

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What's the Name, Please?

Cruchaga—Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs—*not crutch, but crew-chah'ga.*

Count László Széchenyi—Hungarian Minister to Washington—with *a* as *ah* and *e* as *ay*, it becomes *lahss'lo say'chayn-yee.*

de Freyre y Santander—Peruvian Ambassador—sound every vowel; *de fre'y-re y san-tan-der', e* in *bell, y* as *i* in *police, a* in *artistic.*

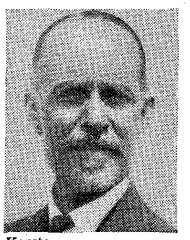
Davila—Roumanian Minister to United States—pronounced *dah-veel'a.*

Pitamic—Minister to the United States from Jugoslavia—regardless of spelling, say *pit-am-eats.*

Leiva—Minister from Salvador—*lei* =*lay*; hence *lay'vah.*

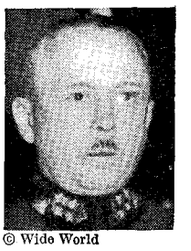
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

(Elias) Burton Holmes, professional traveler and lecturer, brings distant lands close to thousands of persons annually on his visits to the principal American cities. Now sixty-four, he started in the travel-lecture business forty-three years ago. A wiry little man, who talks rapidly in a crisp voice, he has a Van Dyke beard, dresses meticulously in public, but wears Japanese clothes in private life. He has been around the world six times, and used to have a special table at the Café de la Pais in Paris which he became so attached to that he bought it.



Keystone

Lt.-Gen. Baron Werner von Fritsch, Commander of the Third Division of the Reichswehr (Berlin District), succeeded Gen. Baron von Hammerstein as Chief of Staff on February 1. Baron von Fritsch, a good-looking man of medium height, slightly gray, with a rosy complexion, and eyes of German blue, is a professional soldier and has taken no part in politics or in the Nazi movement.



© Wide World

He was born in the Rhineland fifty-three years ago, began his military career as a "gunner" and served in the Intelligence Department of the General Staff during the World War. His appointment to the highest post in Germany's defense force was said to indicate that, at least for the present, the soldiers had defeated the politicians.

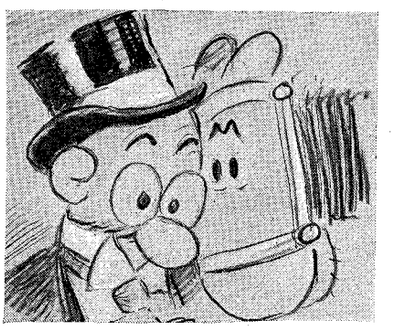
Sisley Huddleston, veteran journalist who recently returned from abroad, may hold the record for covering international conferences. He is British by birth, American by choice, French by virtue of residence, but international by experience. Well-informed on many aspects of European politics, he is an expert on France and has been on intimate terms with most recent French premiers. He contributes regularly to *The Christian Science Monitor,* has written books on Paris salons, cafés and studios and grows fruit in rural France as a hobby.

Comics—and Their Creators

Billy De Beck—happily married—born in Chicago, 1890. Graduated Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago, 1910. First job as cartoonist, Youngstown (Ohio) *Telegram,* $18 per week, 1910-1912. Political cartoonist, Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times,* 1912-1914. Created "Married Life" for Chicago *Herald* (first attempt drawing comics). Signed with W. R. Hearst, 1916, Chicago *Herald-Examiner.* Transferred to New York *American,* 1919. Created Barney Google, Spark Plug and "Bughouse Fables." In 1925 originated "Parlor, Bedroom and Sink," starring Bunky. Responsible for "heebie jeebies," "Okmnx," "horsefeathers," So I took the $50,000." Big hobby, golf. Can trim Fred Funk any place, any time. Favorite people, Rube Goldberg's two kids, Tom Meighan, O. O. McIntyre, John McCormack, Frank Crowninshield, Nicholas Schenck, Frazier Hunt, John Medbury, Joe Connolly, Mickey Mouse. Most beautiful woman, Mary Louise De Beck. Pet aversions, grand opera, double beds, codfish balls. Favorite author, Sinclair Lewis. Highest ambition, to be an acrobat.

Underwood

Billy De Beck



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Barney Google and Spark Plug

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At the Observation Post

Columbia University Report Points Out That Purchasing Power, Not Overproduction, Is Evil to Be Attacked in Reconstruction, Since Public Consuming Power Is Virtually Limitless

EVEN pedagogs can create an epigram. Those responsible for the Columbia University Report on Economic Reconstruction have done so in their discussion of the New Deal.

Tho the condition of agriculture may justify "special and temporary" measures designed to curtail production, it is their opinion that any general application of such a policy "would solve the problem of 'poverty in the midst of plenty' by removing the plenty."

The notion that overproduction produces depressions boasts an ancient lineage. It has prevailed in every depression in the country's history.

The individual business or industry discovers that it has more goods than it can sell at a profit. Their accumulation leads immediately to the assumption that the market has reached the saturation point, and since virtually every business or industry suffers a like experience the cry for curtailment becomes a national hymn. It occurs to very few observers, at least in the initial stages of a depression, that the fault lies not with the production but with the distribution of wealth, that, as a matter of fact, the public's power of consumption is limitless, given the ability to purchase.

No Overproduction

Henry Ford has said that "there is no such thing as overproduction." And so there isn't if he refers to production as a whole and to the public at large. There may be an overproduction of specific commodities in relation to the rest (the output of automobiles, for instance, should be so gaged that their purchasers can absorb it and still buy their normal share of other luxuries, not to mention food, clothing and shelter).

And there may be persons to-day—certainly there have been plenty in the past—whose incomes are too large to spend. The very rich are easily sated. A man with half a dozen cars is a poor prospect for a seventh. Nor with twenty bathrooms in his palace is he likely to install another. Enough is enough.

But, socially considered, there is no such word as "enough" applied either to production or to consumption, and not only in theory but in actual fact. Those statistical twins, Professors Warren and Pearson, have been at pains to prove (in their book on "Prices") that the current embarrassment is not one of riches. From this source one learns that before the war "the total basic production per capita" in this country showed a steady increase each year of 1.73 per cent.

From 1915 to 1929, however, its annual rate of increase was only 0.64 per cent., while since then it has shown a decrease hopelessly precipitate.

Copyright, 1933, by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

He Has Come a Long Way in a Short Time

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

All of which would seem to dispose of the myth that either during the boom period or subsequently America turned out more goods than it could normally consume. "Neither the United States nor the world is suffering from indigestion arising from too much production of commodities," Professor Pearson recently told the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"The United States and the world," he declared, "are in reality suffering from malnutrition due to underconsumption of commodities."

So it is not surprizing that the Columbia pundits should put at the very top of their list of recommendations this, that "in the administration of the recovery program special care should be taken to insure that the code-making facilities of the National Recovery Act shall not be made a means for the competitive limitation of output by organized industries."

"Laissez Faire" Held Dead

Equally logical seems the circumstance that their subsequent recommendations should deal for the most part with the mechanism not of production but of distribution.

The Commission, one may remember, was appointed by President Nicholas Murray Butler on the heels of his institution's blow-up with the Technocrats. Naturally there is no suggestion in its report of an "energy dollar" tho in the words of its chairman, Prof. Robert M. MacIver, it believes that "laissez faire is dead" and that "the economic system must be treated like a piece of engineering when it breaks down and has to be thoroughly overhauled." The report is "sympathetic in general to the spirit of the New Deal and convinced that it has come to stay." Especially does it appear in harmony with the President's latest moves in the monetary field, tho drawn up before he issued his dollar devaluation message.

As for the activities of the NRA, "in so far as they are designed to prevent undercutting in wages and prices and other competitive practises incompatible with a decent minimum standard of living for the worker, they have a humanitarian justification, but they should be viewed in that regard."

Specifically the recommendation is made that the machinery devised by General Johnson be used in working out "a national plan for the increase of average wage rates in proportion to the cost reductions attained through technological advance or other means."

Wages Follow Output

No suggestion here that workers be paid more for producing less. On the contrary the emphasis is on the old axiom of economics that in the long run wages always follow output. Doctors Warren and Pearson have reduced this too often forgotten truth to graphs which eloquently support their contention that "over long periods real wages can rise only as the production per man increases."

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, has been more critical of the NRA than either the Columbia group or these two Cornell professors, so influential in the councils of the Administration. But all, apparently, are agreed on the fundamental principle that the more goods the merrier. Dr. Butler's commission finds the belief "that a deliberate limitation of output because it raises prices helps toward recovery . . . is a dangerous fallacy." The Cornell collaborators point to the "erroneous conclusion that there is too much of everything and that the unemployed and hungry people are a result of too great production." And Colonel Ayres probably sums up their joint attitude toward the NRA when he writes (in his recent book, "The Economics of Recovery"): "In the long run there is just one test of such a plan when the reductions in hours and the increases in payrolls are applied as these are to all forms of business activity.

"That test is whether or not they result in increased national production. The fundamental principle involved is that production is purchasing power."

These erudite gentlemen appear to differ only in their hope that the NRA will meet the test.

W. M. H.

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A Code of Conduct for Soviet Youth

Alexander Kosiarov, the Head of the Communist Youth League in Russia, Discusses Morals and Manners in His First Interview Granted to a Foreign Correspondent

By Eugene Lyons

THERE was little in his appearance and demeanor to suggest the flaming agitator and practically nothing to remind one of the romanticized stage version of a Young Communist. Smoking a cigarette behind a flat-topped office desk, discoursing earnestly but urbanely of Soviet morals and manners, Alexander Kosiarov seemed rather a brisk youthful executive. His whole personality, from the well-tailored blue serge to the well-tailored social views, was a refutation of the popular preconception of a Bolshevik.

Clean-cut, handsome, under thirty, his brown hair neatly brushed and a touch of bold color in his necktie, Kosiarov was a long distance from the dishevelled leather-coated Communist youth of an earlier tradition. The small office itself was conspicuously devoid of the confusion and litter one normally finds in Soviet offices. It was clean, uncrowded and organized—a very symbol of the new "American" efficiency set up as model for the younger generation.

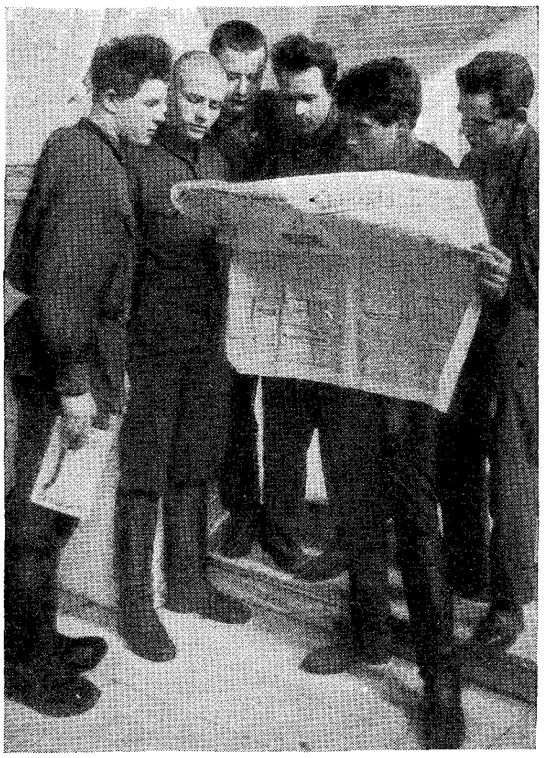
"We are opposed," he said, leaning back in his armchair, "to promiscuity in sex relations and unjustified abortions. We favor serious durable marriages and large families. In short, we want a new generation that is physically and morally healthy."

Five Million Members

Against the murky background of loose writing about the supposed loose morals among Russian youth, this formulation stood out startlingly. It was a statement that might well pass muster with more liberal bourgeois moralists.

And Kosiarov's opinions are not personal predilections. He stands at the head of the Communist Youth League—better known as the "Comsomol" organization—with its 5,000,000 members, boys and girls, young men and young women, regimented in thought and deed as no other growing generation in modern history. His uttered views are carefully considered, being well-nigh obligatory standards of conduct for his followers. It is a code which may be honored widely (as elsewhere in an all too human world) in the breach. But it is none the less significant as revealing the objectives which Soviet leadership sets for its young people.

"I am fully aware," he went on, "of the nonsense current in the capitalist world about us—free love, one-week marriages and the rest of it. True, the dislocation inevitable in a revolutionary period led to some extreme theories and behavior in the earlier years. It was a natural and perhaps healthy reaction against the restraints and injustices of the old order. But it certainly did not reflect our Communist ideal. It was anarchic and, moreover, never had a mass character.



Sovfoto

A group of delegates to the Communist Youth League Congress

"At that time anything smacking of the capitalist past and the bourgeois west was frowned upon by our young people. Some looked down on culture generally. But that anarchic period is at an end. Our boys and girls now realize that they must become the most cultured generation the world has ever seen. Our socialist order gives them all possibility for this. We must have self-restraint, an organized personal life and devotion to one's comrades."

Kosiarov is sometimes referred to as "the Stalin of Soviet youth." The fact that as Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Comsomols he occupies a post analogous to Stalin's in the adult organization is not the whole explanation for this comparison. Not position but power counts under the Soviets. The authority of Kosiarov, who has been No. 1 Comsomol since 1928, is real and growing. For the disciplined sector of youth, the organized 5,000,000, his pronouncements are tantamount to orders.

What he outlined in our interview—the first he has ever granted to a foreign correspondent—amounts to a new code of conduct for the generation that has matured since the revolution. It is as different from the conduct prevalent in earlier years as that chaotic epoch itself was different from the present period of hard, sober industrial construction. And its most remarkable attribute is a fundamental resemblance to the moral standards of the surrounding world. Kosiarov at every point emphasized the contrast between capitalist and Communist *motives* for prescribing some line of behavior, but the lines themselves run fairly parallel.

Indications of the revised attitudes towards basic problems of everyday life — love, marriage, amusement, ambition, etc. — there have been aplenty; not only in words but in the realities of day-to-day existence. Kosiarov himself attested to it in a speech before a national Comsomol conference more than a year ago. He electrified the country at that time by appearing on the rostrum in collar and tie and speaking up for such persecuted outlaws as dancing, stylish clothes, flowers and love-making. Those kind words for jazz and beauty have had more direct effects on the lives of the ordinary Russians than the economic statistics and Marxist texts in which they were muffled. But what he said in this interview was the first detailed statement of the new attitudes as yet vouchsafed.

Under the same roof—in the massive gray structure on Old Square that serves as Communist headquarters and is therefore more truly even than the Kremlin the center of the Union's life—I was received several years ago by Joseph Stalin. Despite a quarter of a century's difference in age, the two leaders have strong likenesses in character. That is not without deep significance. Like Stalin, Kosiarov spoke simply, straightforwardly, without pose or "airs." Both, in their quiet and restraint, conveyed a sense of great reserve force, of businesslike calm, in clear contrast to the more histrionic Bolshevik of the first years.

Kosiarov had not the slightest hesitancy

(Continued on page 40)

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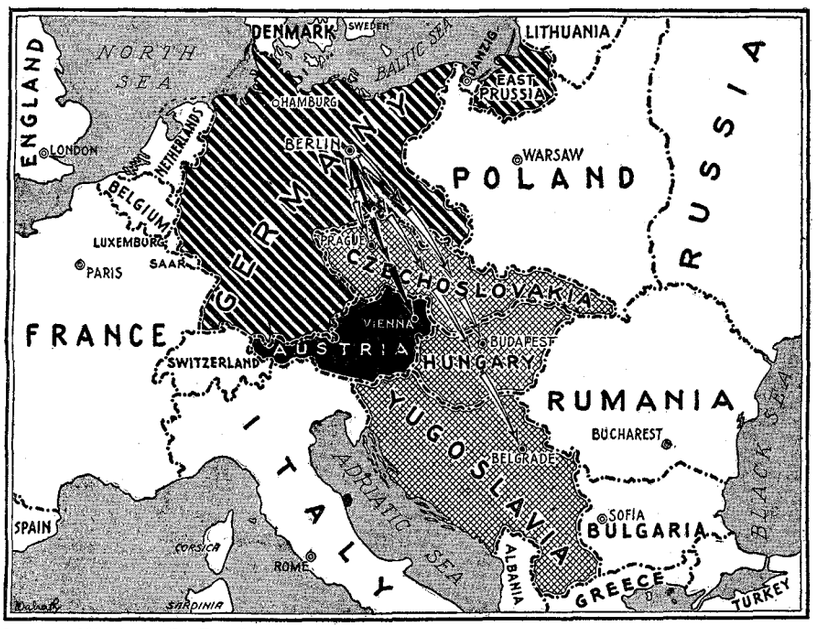
Austria's Desperate Economic and Political Plight

FACING extinction as an independent State because of the persistent advance of Nazi force and cajolery on her western frontier and within it, Austria, peopled by one of the most charming and civilized of nations, is now giving great anxiety to Great Britain, France and Italy. Yet each of these countries, for a reason of its own, seems afraid or unable to help the most unhappy State in Europe threatened with absorption into Hitler's Third Reich. This situation came to light when the Austrian Cabinet empowered Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss to carry Austria's case against Germany's aggression in various forms to the League of Nations, and take any further steps that might be necessary to make effective his appeal. But just what the League could do beyond rebuking Germany nobody seemed to know. Germany has shown just how little she thinks of the League by her abrupt withdrawal from it and from the Disarmament Conference. It is the belief of the other great European Powers that the League itself can not influence any among themselves to apply force, and force is the only thing respected by Nazi Germany.

From Berlin it has been reported that Government quarters were not surprized by Austria's decision to appeal to the League of Nations against Germany. But it was indicated that the Hitlerite Government considered Austro-German differences concerned only those two countries and were not a matter for international discussion. The German Government also felt that the League of Nations Covenant did not cover Austria's case.

The strength of the Nazis' campaign in Austria, wrote Harold Callender in a London message to the New York *Times*, was perhaps less in the terrorizing effect of their bombings, assaults and organized intimidation than in their economic pressure and in the hope of a fuller material life for Austria as part of the German Reich. Deputations from Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg lately appealed to the Vienna Government saying it was a matter of life or death that the German frontier be reopened to tradesmen of these Austrian provinces which have relied for centuries upon commercial intercourse with Germany. To the severe economic plight of Austria, which has continued since the war, there has been added, according to this correspondent, a German economic boycott that is strangling Austrian trade.



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The Nazi Shadow Over Europe

The shaded areas on the map indicate those countries which are threatened by the spread of Hitlerism—Austria immediately, and Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia if Austria comes under the Nazi influence

Intervention Unlikely

A firm united stand by Great Britain, France and Italy, making it plain in a joint warning to Germany's Nazi rulers that a forcible Nazi seizure of Austrian power, either from within or from without, would bring about intervention by the three to ensure real Austrian independence, some thought might save that much beset country. There has been a feeling that Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, feared doing anything that would antagonize the Nazis and make the prospect of Germany's return to the Disarmament Conference even more remote than it is. The British belief was, as a London correspondent of the New York *Times* related, that Austria's allegations against the Nazis would be difficult to prove. The Hitlerites, it was said, had learned an invaluable lesson from the Government of Soviet Russia, which in the early years of the revolution always disclaimed knowledge of Communist outrages in other countries and always attributed them to the Communist International. So British official circles hoped that the necessity for castigating Germany would not arise.

France's troubles at home left her no time for embroilments with Germany, it was generally agreed. Italy, to help Austria, would have to have the support of England and France and at the present juncture Italy was considered so traditionally inclined to take the British viewpoint that she would stand aloof.

See Independence Lost

A Vienna message to the New York *Times* from Frederick T. Birchall stated that the independence of Austria was regarded by Great Britain, France and Italy as already lost. The German intention of bringing Austria under Nazi rule, whatever outward form an Austrian-Nazi Government might take, he considered beyond question. In fact it was his conviction that the National Socialist Reich Reform Bill which, as recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 10, terminated federalism in Germany and laid the foundation for the unitarian State, made provision for the inclusion of Austria. The bill, after splitting off half Bavaria and adding it to the new province of Swabia, he explained, arranges that in case of Anschluss what is left of Bavaria shall be reinforced by the addition of Salzburg and Tyrol. Mr. Birchall went on to say that according to the best information on both sides of the border, action was held up by a disagreement in higher Nazi circles as to the best means of taking over Austria. Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Nazi Foreign Political Bureau, were reported to favor leaving the job to the Austrians who have been converted to Naziism by helping them to force some sort of election and trusting to terrorism and bribery to bring about the desired result.

On the other hand Gen. Hermann Goering, Premier of Prussia; Col. Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops, and Theodor Habicht, so-called Inspector of Austria, with a more militant spirit, demanded direct action through the "Austrian Legion," recruited to a force estimated at some 8,000 to 10,000 men drilled and hardened under the supervision of officers of the German General Staff and encamped within striking distance of the Austrian border. It was the prediction of Mr. Birchall that unless the Hitler-Rosenberg idea showed indications of prompt fruition the more direct method would be attempted in some form. It would be comparatively easy, he thought, to demonstrate that the Nazi Austrian exiles got out of hand and acted on their own account.

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Salvation for the Assyrians

The Brazilian Government has been persuaded by the Assyrian Committee set up by the Council of the League of Nations to accept 10,000 of the Assyrians who wish to leave Iraq. A small preliminary mission will investigate this new promised land, and they should not be tardy in taking up their task, was the admonition of the London *New Statesman and Nation*. Five months have passed since the massacres when more than 600 Assyrian Christians, some armed and some non-combatants, were reported slain by their traditional enemies, the Mohammedans in Iraq, which had lately been released from mandate under the British Government.

The reason given by *The New Statesman* for prompt action was that there was a possibility of further "incidents." Also, despite official assurances to the contrary, it was claimed that at least several thousands of the Assyrians, sixty-five of whose villages were unroofed and looted during the pillaging which followed the massacres, are in a state of destitution. According to a report in the London *Times*, five thousand have flocked into Mosul, where there was said to be little or no provision for their maintenance, altho the actual widows and orphans of the murdered men are being cared for in a camp of some 1,500 refugees.

It was also declared that medical relief was urgently needed for the Assyrians in the ruined villages. In addition to the questions of immediate relief, *The New Statesman* pointed out, there was the matter of the £300,000, the estimated cost of transporting the first contingent of 10,000 people and settling them in South America.

This London weekly hoped that a small international loan for the Assyrians would be floated under the auspices of the League Council. Yet one thing was asserted to be clear: "No government, other than the British and Iraq Governments, has any responsibility for the desperate situation that has arisen." So Britain must be prepared "when the time comes to guarantee the major part of the loan."

Curfew in Turkey

Just to make Turkish citizens realize the necessity for "early to bed and early to rise" in carrying out Mustapha Kemal Pasha's program for the five-year industrial plan of the Turkish Republic he founded, the Government has provided that the nation go to bed early during the month of Ramazan and all other months as well. In Ramazan, as Associated Press dispatches from Ankara, the Turkish capital, related, Moslems fast by day, eating only between sunset and dawn. Right in the midst of this month the Kemalist Government ordered all theaters closed at 11 P.M. and all trolleys and ferries stopped at 11:30.

A Government proclamation said that Turks must get to bed early in order to become energetic in carrying Turkey toward her goal of prosperity.

Germany's Demand for Security

In Memorandum to the French, the Nazi Government Asks Thirteen Questions Concerning Neighbor's Military Policies

In the German reply to the French memorandum on the subject of disarmament an army of 300,000 men is claimed by the German Government as the minimum that it needs "in view of its geographical relation and length of frontiers, for its security under present circumstances." The French Government's statement was made to Germany on January 1, and altho answered on January 19, the German answer was not given out until February 3. Germany's claim is that other countries have huge reserves of trained men—France's quota being estimated at 5,000,000. It was also declared by the German Foreign Office that the Nazi Sturmabteilungen (Storm Troopers) and the Schutzstaffel (Pretorian Guard) have no military character.

European photograph

A Berlin military display witnessed by thousands

At the same time the desire was expressed in the German note for an ideal solution of the equality problem by the disarmament of other nations. But in view of eight years' experience with disarmament negotiations, it was said, the German Government has become convinced that the "highly armed States are not ready for really decisive disarmament." The only way out, according to the German note, is for "the equality of Germany to be achieved by a certain adaptation of its armaments to the level of other nations." Germany can not be expected, it was further asserted, "to remain subject to armament limitations which have no application to other countries."

Even if the future German Army, with short training period, will comprise 300,000 men, it was further contended, and if together with transformation of the Reichswehr into an army of the new type, the necessity of defensive weapons were conceded, France and the other heavily-armed States would still continue to be far in the lead with armaments. Under these circumstances, the German note argued, a refusal of the German demands "could but mean that Germany's equality is, in reality, not desired to be recognized."

The German Government admitted then that it shared the opinion that the disarmament problem could not be solved solely by negotiations between Germany and France and that negotiations with all the interested States are necessary. But it felt that these general negotiations would be greatly facilitated by an accord between Germany and France, because such an accord is "one of the important prerequisites for the conclusion of the disarmament convention."

Among the thirteen questions regarding the French disarmament proposals with which the German note ends, the following stand out prominently:

"To what level is the entire French personnel of armed forces at home and overseas to be reduced? Is France ready, in the event that the transformation of her army into a defensive army with short-term enlistments does not apply to her overseas forces, to accept the obligation not to station or employ her overseas troops? What maximum tonnage is planned for tanks, and what is to happen with tanks exceeding this maximum tonnage? Within what period of time would the reduction of service planes by 50 per cent. be carried out? Is the general abolition of military aviation in the convention to be fixed for a definite period, and if so, for how long? Is the prohibition against aerial bombing to be general and absolute, or under what concrete limitations is it to be put? Is the control of war material to be understood to mean that France is ready to accept only the control of munitions factories and imports, or is this control to extend to supplies and material in service and in depots? What attitude does the French Government take toward naval armaments?"

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How Science "Sees" Beneath Earth's Surface

By the Techniques of Geophysics the Engineer Discovers New Bodies of Ores and Minerals, Pools of Oil and Gas, and Locates Gold "Reefs"

By Sherwin F. Kelly

Consulting Geologist and Geophysicist; Vice-chairman, Committee on Geophysical Methods of Prospecting, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

WHEN it comes to curiosity, the modern physicist puts it all over the proverbial cat. He works hard and long figuring out queer gadgets to discover what the stars are made of, how hot they are, how much they weigh, and how far off they are. Then, not content with plumbing illimitable space, he develops more gadgets to find out what the interior of the earth is made of; and it is just as unlikely he will ever see that as it is that he will travel to Mars. This time, however, the engineer, supposed to be one who uses the forces and resources of nature to the benefit of mankind, glimpses the practical implications of the physicist's work, and proceeds to use his techniques to discover new bodies of ores and minerals, and new pools of oil. Thus the practical science of geophysics, the physics of the earth, was born.

Geophysics really started in Sweden, three hundred years ago, when Swedish engineers began to use compasses to locate large bodies of magnetite, an ore of iron popularly called lodestone, which has a strong magnetic attraction for the compass needle. For a long time magnetic prospecting was confined to the search for iron ores, and played an important part in the developing of the Swedish resources and in our own Lake Superior country.

Magnetic Force

As the physicists learned that all substances have some magnetic effect, either resisting (diamagnetic) or facilitating (paramagnetic) the passage of magnetic force through them, the possibility of studying other rocks and minerals was presented. Now that instruments have been perfected for field work which will detect a change of about one part in 6,000 in the strength of the earth's magnetism, they are being used in all kinds of prospecting. In the eastern United States the writer has thus used magnetic measurements on salt beds (which are diamagnetic), as a supplement to an electrical survey. Others have discovered salt in Alsace, investigated potash salts in Spain, while magnetic studies have been

Using electrical methods to study subsoil rock formations in Alberta, Canada

responsible for outlining geological structures that lead to the discovery of such oil and gas pools as the Jackson gas field in Mississippi, and the Hobbs oil field in New Mexico.

Even more spectacular is the possible increase by 25 per cent. (if the reported estimates are correct) of the world's annual supply of gold, as a result of magnetic work on the famous Rand gold fields in Africa. Naturally, magnetic measurements will not discover gold directly, but the geophysicists knew that the gold bearing beds, or "reefs," lay between certain upturned beds of shale which contained magnetite. Where these magnetic shales extended out under even more than 100 feet of covering rock, they could still be followed by their magnetic effect, and were thus traced for thirty miles! It is hoped that the gold reefs thus "bracketed" will produce, eventually, $100,000,000 of gold annually.

Nature kindly provided another force for the geophysicists' convenience—the force of gravity. We all know Newton's law that all bodies attract each other with a force proportional to their mass and inversely as the square of the distance between them, but how many people realize that this means the earth's gravity is actually a tiny bit weaker over light rocks, such as sandstone and limestone, and a little stronger over such heavy rocks as granite and basalt?

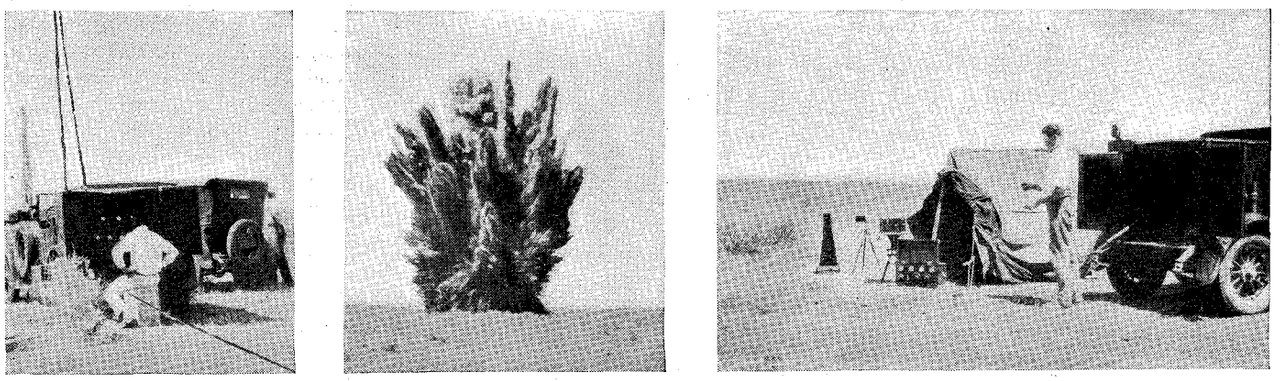
The Study of Rocks

Fifty years ago Baron von Eotvos, a professor of physics in Budapest, realized this, and designed a remarkably delicate instrument, the Eotvos Torsion Balance, to measure the effect. It consists of a horizontal beam suspended at its balancing point by a wire, and the difference in the sidewise gravitational pull produced by near-by rock masses turns the beam a little, causing a twist, or torsion in the suspending wire.

Armed with these balances, geophysicists have prospected many parts of the world, studying the underlying rocks for structures in which oil might be found. They have been especially active in the coastal region of Texas and Louisiana, last year thirty-four parties being engaged in this work.

When it comes to prospecting for oil, however, the spectacular method, both from the point of view of technique and of re-

(Continued on page 42)



"Seeing" below the surface by the seismographic method. As the shot (center) is fired, a radio signal is sent from the transmitter station (left) and is recorded at the seismograph field station (right) which may be ten or more miles away. This makes it possible to time the earth tremor

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The Migrations of Fish

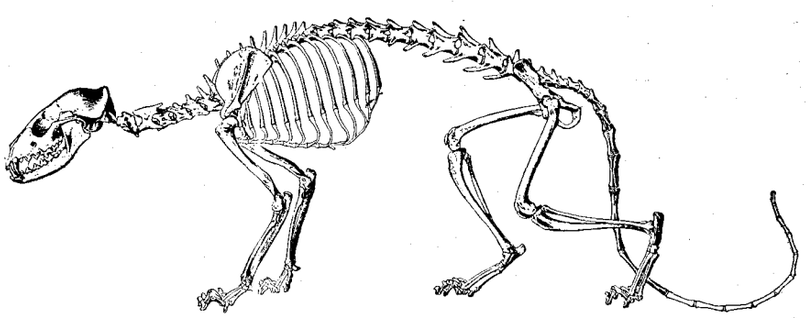
In sweep, distances covered, numbers involved—no movement of living creatures equals the annual migrations of such fish as the salmon and the eel. Many things about these tremendous movements are still unknown and mysterious, tho it is now definitely known that they are connected with the spawning activities of the fish.

What causes the salmon to exhaust itself in ceaseless effort to reach the headwaters of a stream for spawning? What power directs the European eel across the Atlantic, throughout five months of steady swimming, to reach the Bermudas to lay its eggs? Such movements have been attributed to "instinct," but the French ichthyologist, Louis Roule, in his book "Fishes—Their Journeys and Migrations" (W. W. Norton & Co.), says the migrating fishes are caused to undertake their great journeys because of bodily changes which require a water environment better adapted for their lives.

The salmon goes upstream in search of oxygen, seeking ever colder and faster water—water richer in oxygen—because its growing organs of reproduction demand increasing supplies of this life-giving element. The eels seek warmth and darkness when their reproductive organs begin to mature. Seeking it, they go down the streams from the sources to the warmer waters of the sea, and thence swim against the current of the Gulf Stream, passing through water that becomes increasingly warm until the proper conditions for spawning are found near the Bermudas.

The salmon and the eel make journeys of spectacular length, but many other fishes respond in one way or another to the trophisms brought about by ripening sex, and undertake "wedding journeys" as interesting as those of the better-known migrants.

Ichthyology has only begun to be an exact science. It is only a few years since M. Roule and other students of fish scales proved that the supreme effort of reproduction completely exhausts the salmon, so that only a few of the fish who swim up the river ever return to the sea; it is only twelve years since the Danish ichthyologist, the late Prof. J. Schmidt, located the breeding place of the eels, and showed how the eels, in their larval stage, are borne effortlessly back to Europe by the currents against which their parents swam to spawn them.



Courtesy of *The Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society*

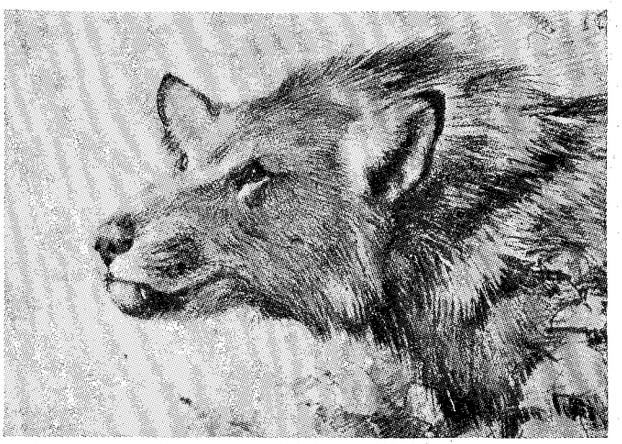
Skeleton of *Cynodictis*, great-grandfather of the dog family

The Dog Is a Native American

Man Probably Originated in Africa, But Earliest Fossil Member of Dog Family Found on This Continent

The dog has frequently been called man's best friend. At least since the Azilian phase of the Old Stone Age he has been devoted to humanity. This famous partnership was probably cemented in Europe, but the partners came from widely divergent regions of the earth. Man possibly originated in Africa. The dog is a native American.

The oldest fossil members of the dog family are found in the Lower Oligocene of western North America; they lived here about thirty-eight million years ago. In that time, says Prof. William K. Gregory, in *The Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society*, the dog family was already represented by two genera, *Cynodictis*, the common ancestor of all the modern dogs, wolves, foxes, dholes, etc., as well as of the raccoon family, and *Daphoenus*, ancestor of the giant dogs and the bears.



Courtesy of *The Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society*

Head of Fossil Giant Dog

Restoration by Charles R. Knight, American Museum of Natural History

Cynodictis was not yet either a dog, a wolf or a fox. It had somewhat of the long-bodied, slinking habit of the civet. Its feet were less compressed than in later dogs, the claws were slightly retractile. Its predecessors, fossils of which are found in Wyoming, were still less dog-like. They were tree-living animals, somewhat like raccoons, with spreading hands and feet. The fast-running dogs of later times were evolved as the plains replaced the forests in both western North America and Europe.

Daphoenus had a more massive skull than *Cynodictis*, with upper molars of the crushing type. Bears, in fact, are only gigantic short-tailed dogs that have learned to walk on the whole soles of their feet and in which the crushing molars have become greatly increased in size, says Professor Gregory. In the rocks laid down in late Tertiary time, before the onset of the great Ice Age, are found fossil skeletons of a creature, *Hyaenarctos*, regarded by many authorities as the connecting link between dogs and bears.

From North America, dogs spread rapidly all over the world, probably reaching Asia over a land bridge at Behring Strait and thence to Europe and Africa, and South America over the present land connection when it was established about twenty million years ago. At that time there were already many species—swift-running forms with narrow, compressed feet. These ancestral dogs in successive ages gave rise to the numerous types of modern wolves, dogs, foxes, and fox-like animals.

Among the most curious of modern dogs are those of South America, which resemble true dogs on one hand, and foxes on the other. Their lines of descent have been hard to trace, says Dr. Gregory, but it is now evident that they are really "living fossils"—surviving relicts of the old dogs of the Miocene and Pliocene ages of western North America which crossed the land bridge to the southern continent.

Probably the strangest of these South American dogs is the bush dog, distinguished by his short muzzle and the loss of his second upper and lower molars, his short legs and other features which give him a most undoglike appearance.

Currents in Two Directions

It is well known that currents in the upper air may blow in different directions at different levels. *The Journal of the Franklin Institute* recently reported a case where a north-bound pilot flying the Pacific coast route with a 40-mile tail wind passed a south-bound pilot, 4,000 feet higher, who was also getting a 40-mile tail wind.

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How Were the Planets Formed?

How the primal matter of the universe gathered into giant rotating nebulæ; and how these nebulæ in turn broke down into galaxies of stars are matters which are fairly well accounted for by astronomical theory. They are presumed to be parts of an evolutionary process which finally produces stable stars like our sun. But how account for the formation of our planetary system? Most astronomers, assuming that a stable star can not further subdivide itself, have accepted the hypothesis that our planets resulted from the near-collision of our sun with another star—a circumstance so unlikely to occur more than once in the universe that if it is the true explanation our planetary system must be unique.

Now comes Dr. Dinsmore Alter, professor of astronomy at the University of Kansas, with a new theory of planetary origins. Basing his conclusions on accepted astronomical data, Dr. Alter recently reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that planets may also be a normal product of cosmic evolution. Far from accidental, planets are probably created by all stars as they grow older. There may, even now, be a new planet forming in our own solar system close to the sun.

It is possible to account for the throwing off of matter by a star in this way, says Dr. Alter: in the outer areas of blazing stars the atoms are subject to two forces; gravitation, which tends to keep the mass together, and radiation pressure—a force tending to thrust the atoms away. (The latter is the force that twists the tails of comets away from the sun as they approach it.) In many stars, therefore, there must be an outer zone in which the atoms are just balanced between gravity and radiation pressure. During the sun-spot maxima, when the radiation is most intense, the pressure may be great enough to push them over the balance and away from the sun.

Thereafter, by clumping together, the atoms may form a small mass—a tiny planet. This planet will grow by accretions of new matter as it takes up an orbit around the sun, until finally it is thrust outward to a point where the amount of free matter is very little. Here growth stops, and the body becomes a true planet.

Getting Patients Up Early

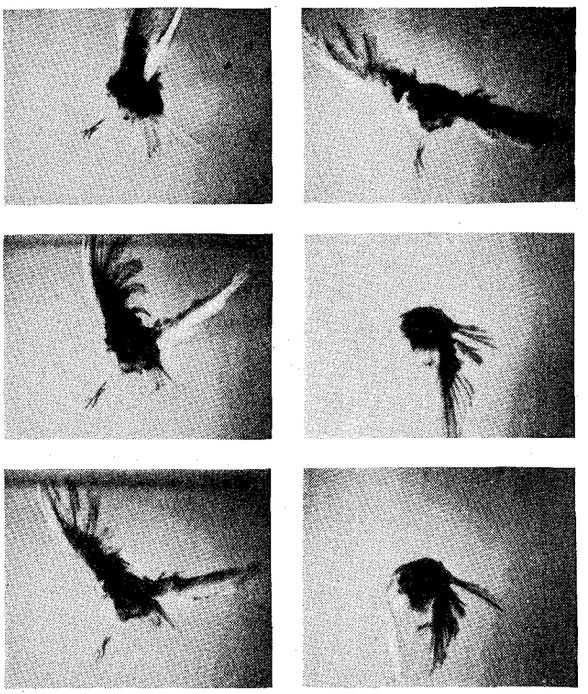
Those who have been tortured by the barbarous custom observed in many hospitals of wakening patients early in the morning (sometimes at 4:30 or 5 A. M.) will be glad to learn that a system of allowing them to sleep at least until seven has been inaugurated in the Quincy General Hospital at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Its superintendent, Mildred Constantine, R. N., recently described the new system in *The Modern Hospital*. She found that the nurses liked it; the hospital management approved, and—the patients also appreciated it.

Science Snap-shots

"Freezing" Motion

Of all the various kinds of fast cameras designed for taking split-second photographs, one of the simplest and most useful is that developed by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Kenneth J. Germeshausen, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The secret of the apparatus is a new electrical circuit which, with the use of mercury are tubes or spark gaps, produces light of great actinic intensity intermittently at high speed.



Courtesy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

How a Canary Flies

Photographs can be taken at the rate of 6,000 a second, with exposures ranging from a hundred thousandth to a five hundred thousandth of a second. These fast-motion photographs reveal many hitherto unknown details of everyday events, and the M.I.T. engineers are now engaged in a series of studies of such matters as how a cat turns over in midair, how a bird flies, how a fly turns himself over and lands on the ceiling. Out of these studies are expected to come many items that will be useful in designing future aircraft and in solving various mechanical problems.

The Greatest Solvent

Tho it hardly approaches the mystical "universal solvent," dreamed of by the ancient alchemists, acetamid, a compound made from acetic acid and ammonia, has a wider range of solvent power than any other known substance. This has been announced by Prof. O. F. Stafford of the department of chemistry at the University of Oregon.

Because many important industries and chemical processes are dependent upon solubility relationships, Professor Stafford's discovery is regarded by his colleagues as an outstanding contribution to the science of chemistry, both in its pure and applied aspects, it is reported by *Science Service*. The best common solvents hitherto known have been ammonia and ordinary water; acetamid is declared to be superior to both.

Aiding the Nose

A measuring device which prevents fatigue of the sense of taste and smell and thus aids in the precise determination of chemical and physico-chemical properties of water too small to be detected by ordinary analytical means has been developed by the Hackensack Water Company, Weehawken, New Jersey.

Invented by Gordon M. Fair, associate professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University, it consists of a nose-piece in which the odor, separated from water, is used to dilute odor-free air which has been impounded in a container called an osmometer. Exact proportions are obtained by the use of a mercury piston which forces out half of the odor-free air and makes room for the sample odor in the fresh dilution.

The nose is the most sensitive detector of odoriferous substances known. It has been calculated that a sharp nose can detect the presence of a substance possessing a strong odor 100,000 times earlier than it can be found by spectrum or chemical analysis.

The Sharpest Needle

No ordinary needle seems sharp under a high-power microscope. No matter how easily its end might pierce your finger, it appears blunt and rounded when enlarged. The diameter of the point—that location on the needle where the roundness is most pronounced—may easily be measured, and is usually several thousandths of an inch on even the finest sewing needles, according to *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio).

Engineers at the University of Michigan have manufactured a needle with a point but one ten-thousandth of an inch across. This point is actually a diamond, and it is set into a steel needle. Its use is to test the smoothness of polished steel.

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Should Military Training Be Compulsory?

Colleges Are Again a Hotbed of Controversy Over Drill, With Supreme Court Upholding Compulsion, While De Pauw Asks War Department to Withdraw Its Unit

TWO more universities are under ministerial fire because of the suspension of pacifist students, while another has decided to ask the War Department to withdraw the Reserve Officers Training Corps unit at the end of the current school year. These new chapters in the history of pacifism on the campus follow that on the Coale case. Ennis Coale, son of a pacifist and pupil of a pacifist preceptor, was dismissed from the University of Maryland because of his refusal to take military drill. After passing through the Maryland courts, the action of the university authorities was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the boy stepped aside with the approval of his pastor and his church. In each instance the young conscientious objectors have been backed by pretty solid church opinion.

Last fall thirty-one students petitioned for exemption from the compulsory military course at the Ohio State University and President George W. Rightmire appointed a committee of three of the faculty, including Colonel Townshend, head of the military training unit, to review each appeal individually. After investigation, the committee exempted fifteen students as sincere conscientious objectors, but denied exemption to the other sixteen on the ground they were insincere. The sixteen were ordered to submit to military training or leave the university. Thus far seven have reaffirmed their refusal to compromise with the "business of Mars," and have been suspended. Two of them are Presbyterians, one is a Methodist, while another, Robert Ralph, is the son of the Rev. E. A. Ralph, of the Bethlehem Congregational Church of Cleveland.

A similar case arose at the University of California at Los Angeles, where Albert Hamilton and Alonzo Reynolds, Jr., each of them a son and grandson of Methodist ministers, were suspended because of their refusal to drill. Both sought to gain a mandate for reinstatement with exemption from the military course by appealing to the courts. The Supreme Court of California recently denied their petition, and John Beardsley, a prominent constitutional lawyer of Los Angeles, has announced his intention of appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Supported By Churchmen

The two boys are being supported by a committee of churchmen under the chairmanship of Bishop James C. Baker. The committee called on the Provost of the university, Dr. Ernest C. Moore, and the Board of Regents, without avail. George I. Cochran of Los Angeles, a spokesman for the Regents, said compulsory drill was "simply a form of physical exercise," to which Bishop Baker replied: "From long and intimate study I dissent emphatically from the statement that compulsory military training is 'simply a form of physical exercise.' One of the chief ways in which the United States is making a war mind is in its compulsory military training in high schools and colleges."

Just the opposite stand has been taken at De Pauw University, Indiana, whose board of trustees have voted, thirty-five to two, to request the War Department to discontinue the military training unit there. The board said in a published statement:

"The board is acquainted with the fact that the following organizations are on record as opposed to compulsory military training, and some of them to all military training in civilian institutions: World Federation of Educational Associations, the National Education Association, the American Physical Education Association, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Northern Baptist Convention, the National Council of Congregational Churches, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Disciples of Christ, the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, the Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis and the National Student Council of the Y. M. C. A."

Acme

R. O. T. C. Cadets on Parade at the University of California, Los Angeles

Editorial Reaction

The compulsory feature of military training at De Pauw was abolished in 1928, when Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam succeeded to the presidency. He was decidedly opposed to military drill on pedagogical and moral grounds, and in recent years, it is said, the military unit has steadily lost favor with the students until this session, when scarcely the number of cadets required were enrolled. "The students by their lack of support have shown they do not want the unit," said Albert Todoroff, editor-in-chief of the student newspaper at De Pauw.

Where once pacifists were derided as "yellow," sympathy for their cause is now expressed. Speaking of a previous "exhibition of littleness" at Ohio State University, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asserts, "so is the dismissal of students because they want to spend valuable time at college in studying something besides how to carry a gun and how to stab the head of a dummy."

The Christian Century (Undenominational) declares that "the only satisfactory solution will be found when military drill is made optional, as the Federal law provides that it may be."

"Are these events straws in the wind, presaging an era of nationalistic, militaristic regimentation and gross intolerance for internationalists and pacifists?" asks *The Churchman*, liberal Episcopal weekly. "If so, it is high time for the Church to speak and act with emphasis. If it fails to do so it will disavow not only the religion of Jesus but that American freedom in which we have taken justifiable pride."

Two Mission Anniversaries

Two interesting anniversaries observed in the foreign field last year were the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Madura Mission in India and the fiftieth anniversary of Taiku Station in China. Word of them comes through *The Overseas News*, issued by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Madura was started by Henry R. Hoisington of Vermont, William Todd of New York and Levi Spaulding of New Hampshire at a time when missionaries sailed from Boston on ships of the Tudor Ice Company, carrying ice from Lake Wenham, Massachusetts, to India and taking four months to reach their port. At the beginning Taiku was averse to missionaries, and no one dared rent property to a foreigner. At length Dr. I. J. Atwood set up his clinic in a haunted house and was soon treating as many as ninety patients a day. Other pioneers of the Taiku mission were Dr. and Mrs. Martin L. Stimson, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Tenney and the Rev. C. M. Cady.

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Hitler Goes "On Trial" Again in America

ADOLF HITLER is to be indicted again on March 7, when the American Jewish Congress will present "The Case of Civilization against Hitlerism" before an American grand jury. The grand jury has been summoned to appear in Madison Square Garden, familiar scene of festivals, bouts, races and massed protest. According to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the Congress, whose booming voice and powerful presence are known wherever Judaism suffers, the indictment will be the most formidable of all yet made against the head of the Third Reich.

© Keystone
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

The announcement recites that "while the Jewish case against Hitlerism will also be presented, it will form but a single link in the chain of evidence against Hitlerism, its threat to civil liberties and democracy, to science, to the arts, the liberal professions, the churches and to the status of women."

Events leading up to this climactic presentment have been moving rapidly. On the eve of Hitler's appointment to power as Chancellor of Germany, the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities, composed of leading clergy and laymen of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, issued a warning that bitter anti-German prejudice, which had softened in the years immediately following the war, may rise anew in America as a result of the "calamitous effect" of Nazi persecution of German Jewry.

At the same time this announcement appeared in the press, adjoining columns carried the story of the celebration of the formation of the German Empire and the first birthday of the Third Reich. It was on January 18, 1871, that King Wilhelm of Prussia entered the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles and received the crown as Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany. It was on January 30, 1933, that Hitler succeeded to the power lost by Wilhelm II.

It was a great celebration. Hitler was apotheosized by several speakers, including a returned American visitor—the only one to speak in English. He was Douglas Brinkley, who said that Hitler had saved Europe from a welter of communism. The "Ruf an's Volk" (the call to the people) ceremony was performed, and everybody, save one unidentified hisser, joined in singing the "Horst Wessel Song," anthem of the National Socialists. The affair was sponsored by the Friends of the New Germany, founded by Heinz Spanknoebel, who fled the country after his indictment on a charge of violating the Federal immigration laws and is said now to be the head of a Communist camp in Bavaria. Associated with the League were the German-American Commercial League, Inc., the Deutsche Legion, Inc., composed of German war veterans, and the Bund der Stahlhelm, another German veterans' group. Reinhold Walter, national leader of the league, was master of ceremonies. Swastika flags mingled prominently with the American colors.

To Jews and their anxious friends this clamorous support of the Hitler régime gives footing to the charge that Nazi activities in the United States are being backed by a German cabal. The House Committee on Immigration, in asking for an inquiry, has reported that Nazi activities were concentrated on promoting antagonism among racial groups in the United States, particularly "directing them all into one channel of hatred—that is, hatred against the Jewish people. Everything else is subordinated to this aim." The committee, whose chairman is Representative Samuel Dickstein, conducted an unofficial investigation into Nazi propaganda here before Congress met, and reported that "it is quite obvious that only the surface has been scratched." Already, it is asserted, there are 103 Fascist organizations in this country, so many, in fact, that the available colors in shirtings have been exhausted. Fascism in this country, it is feared, will take on the anti-Semitic tinge which distinguishes it in Germany.

The report issued by the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities forestalled possible criticism that outbreaks of prejudice similar to those in Germany had occurred in this country by noting that they are clear violations of the law and are condemned by public opinion. "It is a far more serious matter," said the committee, "when, as in Germany to-day, it is the official and avowed policy of the Government to deny to a whole class of its people their equal rights as citizens on account of their Jewish descent, and even virtually to order the Christian churches to become an instrument in the carrying out of this policy."

The report is signed by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman of the committee and chairman emeritus of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, and Linley V. Gordon, extension secretary of the Church Peace Union.

Talking Out Religious Differences Amicably

A Jew, a Catholic and a Protestant sat down together in a New York hotel recently and talked over religious misunderstanding. They had just returned from a 9,000-mile trip in which they had addressed 129 meetings in forty cities, in twenty-six States, delivering a common message of amity, understanding and cooperation between Americans of all faiths. The three men were Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Father J. Elliott Ross and the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy.

It seems that each of them had been warned to beware of the others. Some wag suggested to Father Ross and Mr. Clinchy that they had better not play poker with Rabbi Lazaron, lest they lose their shirts. Father Ross was asked if the Pope had not told him to vote for Al Smith in the Presidential campaign of 1928. The good father was compelled to reply that no such order had come from the Vatican and that, in fact, he had not voted for Mr. Smith.

During the course of the evening Rabbi Lazaron said, "We have no defense to make of Jewish responsibility for making motion-pictures which destroy our customary standards of decency." Whereupon Mr. Clinchy remarked, "But we mustn't forget the Presbyterian elder!" Later on Rabbi Lazaron said, "We Jews should no longer drift. Too many Jews are in the professions and in urban centers. But we need Christian help." He then made an appeal, in which the other two joined, for a breaking down of racial discrimination against Jews.

A real picture of the Jews, said Mr. Clinchy, would include their contributions to art and culture. "For every Jewish profiteer there is a lonely Jew with the drive of the prophet."

Acme
Crusaders for Religious Tolerance
From left to right are Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Father John Elliott Ross and the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy

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British Art Through the Centuries

Exhibition in London Fails to Attract Large Public Attendance, as Critics Disagree Over Merit of English Painting as Compared With That of Other Countries

THE British, after having viewed in several years past great assemblies of Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, and Flemish painting, are now confronted by an exhibition of their own products through past centuries.

Their reactions at first were a little curious, almost fearful perhaps, according to reports. On the day after the private view, when from the experience of other shows, a rush of visitors was expected, the galleries were sparsely filled. Attendance since has been improving, but the general public seems to feel that the exhibition "lets them down" in the eyes of the art world. "There are," said the *Evening Standard*, "those who allege that the hanging committee, perhaps unconsciously, have contrived to suggest that British art as a whole is very like that of the Royal Academy."

Hence there seems to have arisen in the comment on the exhibition a need to explain or apologize, and even to blame the people themselves for accepting the general view that Britain does not hold its own with that of other countries, and being content with what it is without urging its claims for higher consideration. Also "the tendency to undervalue it," said the *Daily Telegraph*, "has been assisted by our attitude of adoration before the triumphs of foreign genius."

Britain's Contribution

The Times showed itself a bulwark of the nation in this respect and in a long editorial insisted that the display "establishes with unexpected force the individuality of Britain's contribution to the art of Europe":

"Throughout it there is a character, more pronounced in some phases than in others but always persisting, which recalls ballad poetry and music. That, no doubt, is why hasty critics, looking South, distinguish British art as 'literary.' In a sense they are right, but only in the sense in which British art might also be described as 'musical.' It is not that it is exclusively or predominantly inspired by literature, but that it seems to share with literature—as with music—a common inspiration. In most other countries—in Italy and France in particular—the forms of expression proceeding from general artistic sensibility are more clearly differentiated—or, to put it another way, the stream of general artistic sensibility is more definitely canalized according to the logic of the particular senses. There seems indeed to be a constitutional difference in the very act of seeing between English and Continental—or at any rate Latin—people.

"Is there, by the way, an equivalent in any other language to the English 'I see,' in the sense of understand? The Italian or the French visual artist is, as nearly as may be, purely visual, whereas the English artist as often paints what he hears or feels—or tastes or smells—as what he sees, which leads the unthinking to attribute to confusion of aim what is really due to mixed inspiration."

That is an answer to foreign criticism that will perhaps set at ease many doubtful ones and send them back to the exhibition to enjoy British art.

They would do well perhaps, before going there, not to read David Gascoigne in the *New English Weekly*, who found it difficult for a serious critic to know how to approach the exhibition.

"It would seem that it is only left to one to deplore the mediocrity of the majority of the painters represented or to discern some virtue or virtues in them that before went apparently unnoticed." He regretted exceedingly that Mr. Wyndham Lewis "has given up his self-appointed task of lonely prophet in the desert of our island art; how amusingly, even excitingly, fierce he could have become when confronted by twelve or more large rooms hung with English painting."

An Adverse Criticism

Lacking Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gascoigne assumed the discarded rôle and dealt with vigor enough to satisfy at least the adherents of modern art:

"Quite outside any of the currents set in motion by the Renaissance, inhibited from all experiment by blind adherence to outmoded Continental convention, unduly influenced by the execrably bad taste of its rulers and aristocracy, England produced no artist with the slightest claim to greatness until Hogarth.

"Between Hogarth and the abominable Pre-Raphaelites come a group of artists, portrait-painters and landscape water-colorists chiefly, who are generally described as 'charming.' Those to whom art means nothing but painting of this kind will undoubtedly have a very 'charming' time at Burlington House this year. The only other figures of any importance of this period are Constable, hero of the francophiles on account of his influence, which has been greatly exaggerated, upon certain Impressionists; Turner, a man of colossal bad taste, who sometimes painted great pictures as tho by accident; and Blake.

The Railway Station
By W. P. Frith (1819-1909)
Owned by Royal Halloway College

"These painters, that is to say those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, make up what is generally agreed to be the main body of English art; theirs is the era that delights the collector's heart and fills our provincial galleries. The enjoyment that some people extract from a large part of the art of this period is closely related to that which accompanies the collection of antique furniture, hideous racing-prints and rare editions."

Mr. Frank Rutter, critic of the *Sunday Times*, after lauding the exhibitions of British craftsmanship covering nine centuries, turned to the room containing the approved examples of British painting and found them "characteristically 'John Bullish.'" Then wishing to be reassured:

" 'Tell me,' I remarked to a foreign correspondent at the Press view, 'do you think the pictures in this room are fairly representative of England?' 'Well,' he said, 'I am not so sure, but at least they represent Bond Street.'

"And that is the feeling we get, that this room represents the Bond Street view of British art—and, personally, I am not at all sure but that it is the right one."

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Our Great Orchestras "In the Red"

With Concerts Attended by Small Percentage of People, and Wealthy Patrons Unable to Continue Their Benevolence, Musical Organizations Face Possibility of Disbandment

THE fact must always be faced that this is not a musical nation. If any doubt the truth of this pronouncement by W. J. Henderson of the New York *Sun*, he has only to consider the disaster to our musical life in the possible disbandment of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Such a contingency is yet to be met and efforts to avoid it are under way, but the possibility makes necessary a certain effort at stocktaking. All the orchestras are "in the red," one learns. Those who maintained them by going deep into their pockets find those pockets too nearly empty to enable them to continue their benevolence.

Wide World

Lotte Lehmann

© Bachrach. Courtesy of *Musical America* (New York)

W. J. Henderson

© International

Frieda Leider

A Music Critic and Two Opera-Singers

The percentage of people who go to concerts is small. Mr. Henderson was told by the impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House that he estimated the opera-going public of New York at 50,000. The concert loving public, the critic declares, is much less than one-half of that and only a small part of it can afford the price of orchestral concert tickets.

The Philharmonic is said not to have paid expenses since it ceased to be a cooperative organization and that was many years ago. The orchestra has grown from eighty members to over a hundred. Some are paid as much per week as a member formerly got for a whole season. "The conductors are paid fabulous sums." But the price of tickets is far below the actual operating value of a seat. "Not even the rich music lover would pay for a parquet chair what would carry a fair return on the Society's operating expenses."

"Prima Donna Conductors"

Mr. Henderson has no great regard for "prima donna conductors" as such. He charges that they have diverted the public taste from appreciation of music to admiration for the conductor's idiosyncrasies. "Critical comment which, in spite of itself, is not out of accord with the temper of the public mind is almost entirely directed to the 'readings' of mighty magicians of the conductor's wand.

"But can a public accustomed to the most pungently spiced food in the market be induced to live on a plain and wholesome diet of good music? Can it ever again be trained to love music for its own sake and not because of the marvels wrought upon it by supermen?

"If it can not, then the great orchestras are all doomed. The day of the wealthy patron of the arts is finished. There is not going to be any Prince Esterhazy for an orchestra of 110. If the public demands music, it will have to pay for it. In order that it can do so music will have to be put on a business basis. And we are confronted with a state of the public mind which holds that music so presented is not good. Is it impossible longer to interest people without astonishing or exciting them?"

Walter Damrosch, orchestral leader for many years, and for the past eight, familiar to radio listeners, gave to interviewers some comments on the musical status of our people on the occasion of his seventy-second birthday.

"Radio has the power to develop an enormous new public for music, always provided it recognizes this need and does not warp it by pandering to the lower musical instincts. In Europe music developed from the masses. Here a small cultured upper class has supported the higher forms of music. This is all wrong. America will never become a truly musical country until the so-called common people take it into their hearts to regard it as their proper heritage. At present the musical population of a great city like New York might be rated at 1 per cent. of the population."

What a Crooner Is

Turning to more popular forms of music, Dr. Damrosch showed himself not an enemy of jazz, which "has its place," nor yet an ardent advocate. "Jazz appeals to the nerves but never to the head or the heart."

As to crooners, here is a musician's analysis of what crooning is: "A crooner is a man who thinks he sings. You can discern a succession of tones in mezzo-voice, with a high content of portamento, or slurring. The words are usually banal and vulgar strut-talk on a thread-bare theme. In short, he sounds like a love-sick cat on a back fence."

No grief over the troubles of opera or orchestra is felt by Douglas Moore, associate professor of music at Barnard College. He recently told members of the Institute of Arts and Science at Columbia University that the Metropolitan Opera and the Philharmonic-Symphony Society were "opposed to progress in the new principles of music, were economically impossible and must of necessity disappear."

Professor Moore said that chamber music would revive and opera, if it persisted at all would be conducted on a small scale similar to the recent productions at the Hippodrome. His views may seem too drastic to older music lovers, and his charges against the older institutions admit of controversy, but we quote his words from the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"'We are being asked to raise $500,000,' he said, referring to the campaign opened by the Philharmonic on January 24. 'Last year it was $300,000 for the opera. And what for? To develop new music? No. but to keep alive a great institution that is a symbol of the past, conducted by a man who admits that he has no understanding or care for modern music.

"'Certainly it is a great thing to keep alive the music of the past, but the Philharmonic and the Metropolitan stand unalterably opposed to any progress in the new principles of music.'"

The Herald Tribune reports the professor's opinion of popular music:

"Mr. Moore said he thought it had reached a high level in this country. The style of George Gershwin he characterized as 'deft and light and happy,' altho expressing a preference for his popular tunes as compared to the 'Rhapsody in Blue,' 'with its Liszt paddings.'

"The public, he said, altho acquiring a greater knowledge of music, must adopt a less apathetic attitude toward young musicians of the new school."

Will "International" Be Sung?

MR. Stokowski of the Philadelphia Orchestra has announced his purpose to let the children sing the "International" at his Youth Concert in March. "The Star Spangled Banner" will also be on the program. Members of the Foreign Legion object to the first. The Rev. Dr. Donald Grey Barnhouse of the Tenth Presbyterian Church said that there is hardly a line in the "International" that does not parallel Bible quotations.

Books in Russia

NO country in the world publishes so many books as Soviet Russia, claims *The Soviet Union Review* (Washington). In 1932 there were more scientific books published in the U.S.S.R., it is alleged, than in Germany, France, England and Italy. In 1932 books issued reached a total of 1,300,000,000 copies against 133,562,000 published in 1912. The Soviet press has 7,000 papers with a circulation of about 40,000,000.

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Explosives Help to Turn the Wheels of Industry

From the Production of Nearly All the Familiar Articles of Every-Day Life to Use in Large-Scale Mining, Explosives Have Their Important Rôles in Peace Time

By G. Edward Pendray

WHENEVER the Nobel Peace Prize is mentioned writers are apt to point out—with intent ironic—that the Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, who founded the award, was also the inventor of dynamite. Yet dynamite (and for that matter most other ordinary explosives) is essentially a commodity of peace. Dynamite is not used in any important way in war, tho in its various modern forms it is one of the many products of the chemist's laboratory of fundamental importance to our particular civilization.

Arthur LaMotte, technical section manager of the explosives department of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., recently pointed out that virtually all of the familiar articles of every-day life are dependent at some stage on explosives for their economical production.

For instance, the alarm clock that starts you on your day's work. Mr. LaMotte remarked that it is composed mostly of brass, the copper for which was mined in the deep shafts on Lake Superior. They consume millions of pounds of dynamite a year. The zinc perhaps came from the shallow blanket deposits of Joplin, Missouri, where the indispensable dynamite tears out the profitable pockets of ore. Even the glass face of the clock was quarried out of Ohio or Pennsylvania glass sand by means of explosives.

Handled With Safety

In the peaceful year of 1930 more than 445,000,000 pounds of explosives were used in the United States for commercial purposes. Of this amount more than 345,000,000 pounds was dynamite, the premier peace-time explosive, and nearly 100,000,000 pounds was blasting powder.

Modern methods of handling such materials are quite safe. During the years 1927 to 1932 inclusive, more than two billion pounds of commercial explosives were transported by the railroads of the United States and Canada without the loss of a single life and with a total damage of only $213.

Tho dynamite was invented by Nobel in 1867, the stuff that gives it the kick, nitroglycerin, was discovered twenty-one years earlier by Ascanio Sobrero, professor of chemistry at Turin University. It is the product of a chemical reaction between glycerin and nitric acid, and is a powerful detonating explosive, very sensitive and tricky, and dangerous to use in the pure state. Nobel's contribution was to mix it with kieselguhr, a porous kind of diatomaceous earth, which absorbs a quantity of the nitroglycerin and reduces its sensitivity.

The development of dynamite into a powerful, safe modern explosive really took place in this country. In the dynamite of to-day the inert kieselguhr has been replaced by solids which are themselves explosives. "Straight" dynamite is now made of nitroglycerin and a mixture of wood pulp and nitrate of soda.

The powerful gelatin dynamites, in addition to other dynamite materials, contain nitrocotton (nitrocellulose) dissolved in nitroglycerin. This makes a plastic and highly water resistant explosive. In ammonia dynamites, part of the nitroglycerin is replaced by another explosive, nitrate of ammonia. This makes it somewhat less shattering in its action.

One of the most important recent accomplishments, along this same line, is the successful manufacture of "nitropolyglycerin," made from a special kind of glycerin in which the molecules are "polymerized" or joined together. Dynamite made from it is practically non-freezing. Prior to this development many men were killed every winter thawing dynamite by toasting it before fires, over boilers and in the flame of their hat lamps.

T.N.T. Seldom Used

One of the most famous explosives, trinitrotoluol, or T.N.T., is seldom used in peace-time work, mainly because of its high cost. It is only about as powerful as 45 per cent. dynamite. T.N.T. is especially useful as a bursting charge in shells because it is easy to handle and is so insensitive it will not detonate spontaneously as it leaves the gun. A powerful detonator is required to set it off, even the impact of a rifle bullet won't do it.

The most powerful commercial explosive is blasting gelatin, also discovered by Alfred Nobel. It is made by dissolving nitrocotton in nitroglycerin. The result is a rubbery substance that looks and feels like the substance known as artgum, used by artists and others for erasing pencil lines. Blasting gelatin is much more powerful than the strongest dynamite.

In all, according to Mr. LaMotte, there are about 100 different commercial explosives in common use. These range from black powder, the oldest explosive known, to blasting gelatin.

Detonating explosives like nitroglycerin, T.N.T. and nitrocotton, which explode when a shock causes their complicated nitrogen-bearing molecules to collapse into simpler, gaseous compounds, are usually referred to as high explosives. Their shattering effect may be gaged roughly by the speed at which the detonating or explosive wave travels through the material. It varies from about 4,000 feet a second in low-power explosives to nearly five miles a second in blasting gelatin, or from four to twenty-six times the speed of sound. T.N.T. detonates at about 17,000 feet a second.

Courtesy of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company

An unusual picture of a boulder blast, showing the rock broken and in the air

Wide Range of Uses

Mining and quarrying require the major part of the explosives made in this country, but new uses are continually being found, especially in roadbuilding, agriculture and the improvement of waterways and harbors.

Among the freak uses are killing woodchucks, prairie dogs and other burrowing animals; blasting out ponds to kill undesirable fish such as carp, and "shooting" sharks for their leather. The wide range of uses of explosives includes razing buildings and smokestacks; blowing out nuts and bolts which have become tight in various kinds of machinery; blowing open safes, which is often necessary after fires; breaking up wrecked ships; demolishing old bridges; breaking log jams and ice jams; controlling forest fires, and blowing out oil well fires.

One important new use is in settling highway fills in unstable areas. Formerly it required months for such a fill to settle by gravity before the concrete surface could be applied. Now, by judicious "shooting," the material can be made to settle sufficiently in a few days or hours.

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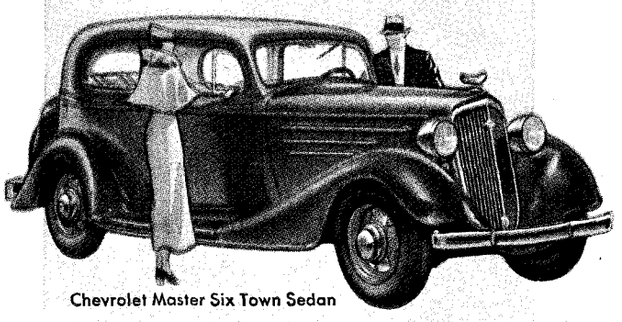
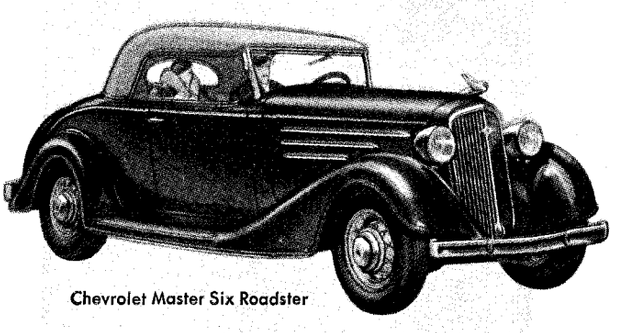
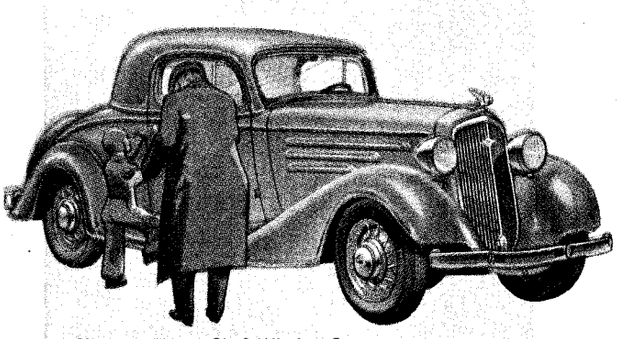
Chevrolet Master Six Coach



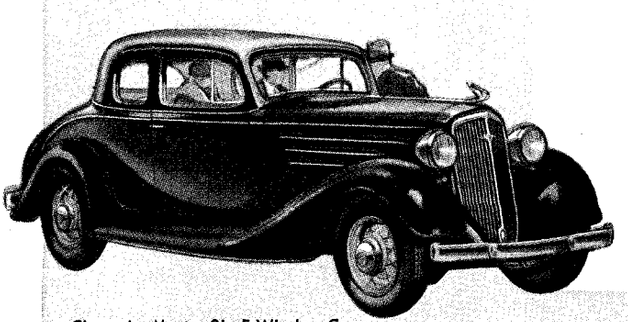
Chevrolet Master Six Town Sedan



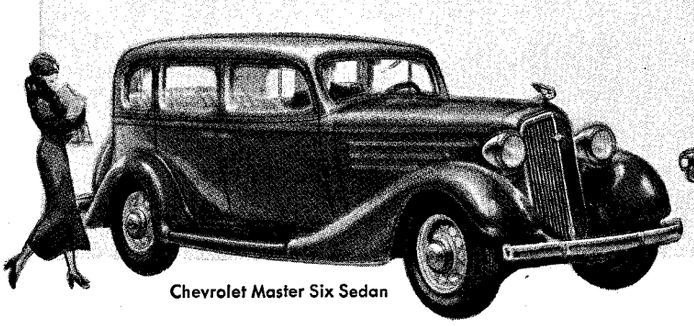
Chevrolet Master Six Roadster



Chevrolet Master Six 3-Window Coupe

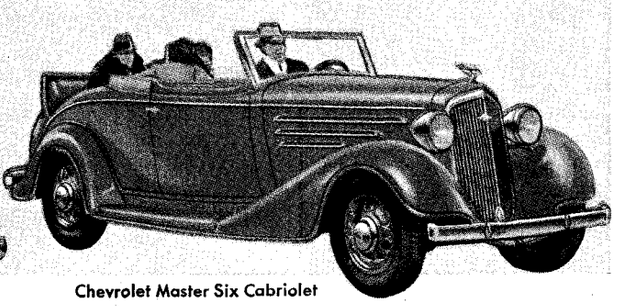


Chevrolet Master Six 5-Window Coupe



Chevrolet Master Six Sedan

"Now you choose the model they all look good to me!"



Chevrolet Master Six Cabriolet

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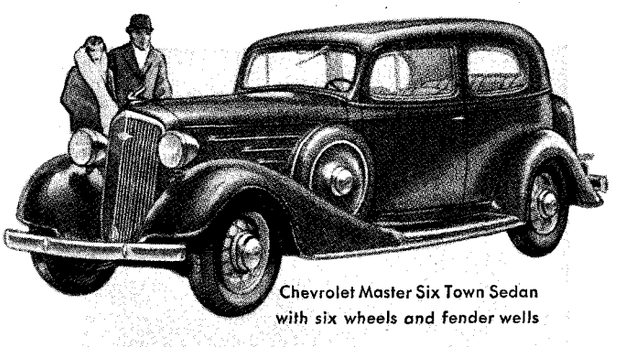


Chevrolet Master Six Town Sedan
with six wheels and fender wells

CHEVROLET Here they are, America—for your approval! The fourteen big, brilliant, new models that Chevrolet is depending on to lead the parade again in 1934. Cars so true to every Chevrolet tradition of dependability—cars packed so full of the latest, most exciting *new things* of motoring—that the big question, for thousands of buyers, is not *whether* to choose a Chevrolet, but *which* Chevrolet model to choose. Each of these cars is built with the already famous "*Knee-Action Wheels.*" In fact, Chevrolet is the lowest-priced car with that newest sensation in riding and driving. Chevrolet is also the only car *anywhere* to combine: An 80-h.p. Blue Streak Engine that delivers 80 smooth miles an hour with 12 per cent greater economy at touring speeds. Larger, roomier Fisher bodies with genuine Fisher Ventilation. New all-weather, cable-controlled brakes. A new Y-K frame that's 15 times stiffer than last year's. Big-car weight, big-car solidity and stability. And many other evidences of up-to-date engineering and up-to-date *thinking.* Once more this year, Chevrolet follows the policy which has given it five years of sales leadership out of the past seven: To add quality to quality. To pioneer the newest, *proven* advancements. To utilize every advantage of building the *most* motor cars —so as to build the *best* low-priced cars.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

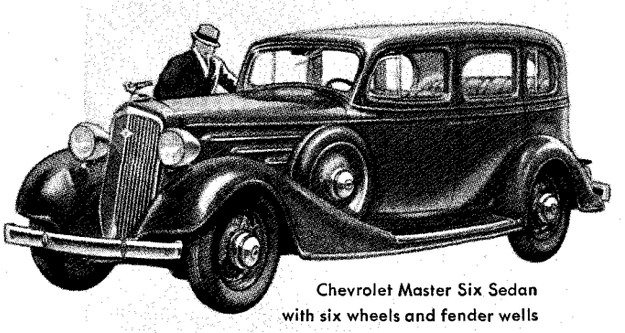
Low Delivered Prices and Easy G.M.A.C. Terms

CHEVROLET

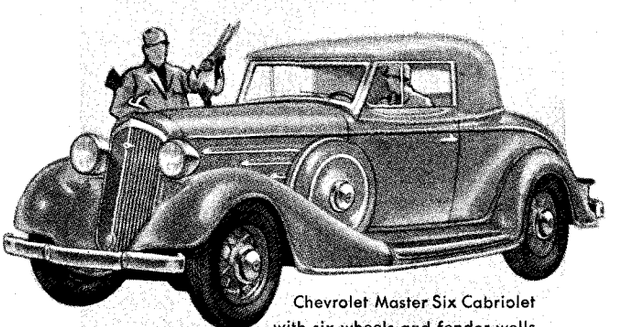
for 1934

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

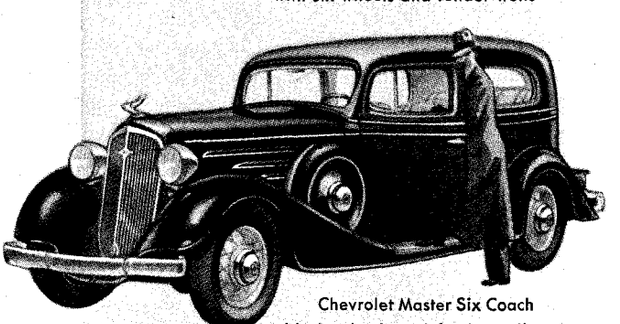
Drive it only 5 miles and you'll never be satisfied with any other low-priced car



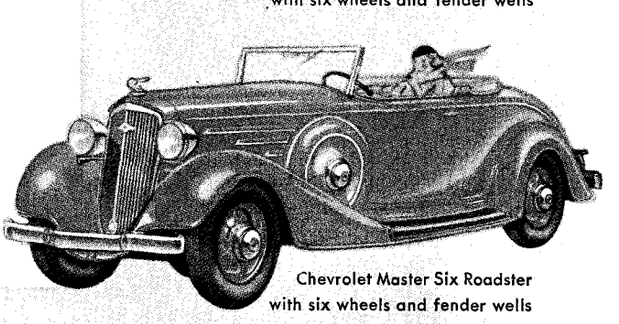
Chevrolet Master Six Sedan
with six wheels and fender wells



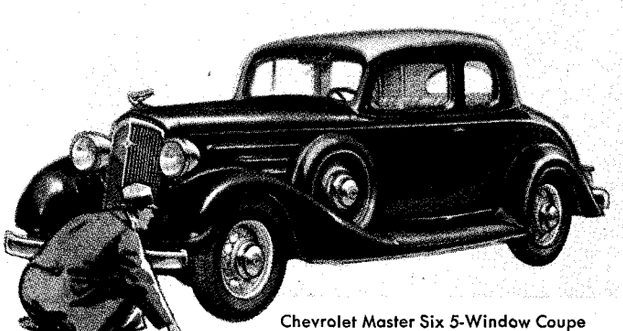
Chevrolet Master Six Cabriolet
with six wheels and fender wells



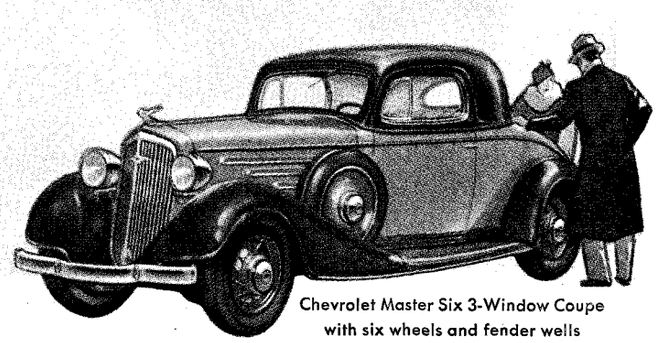
Chevrolet Master Six Coach
with six wheels and fender wells



Chevrolet Master Six Roadster
with six wheels and fender wells



Chevrolet Master Six 5-Window Coupe
with six wheels and fender wells



Chevrolet Master Six 3-Window Coupe
with six wheels and fender wells

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West Indies Welcome Rum Trade Revival

The Much-Maligned Sugar Cane Drink, Once the Favorite of Two Continents and Linked With Pirates and Slaves, Due for Come-Back in New American Market

By Henry A. Phillips

THROUGHOUT the West Indies, the vast industry of rum making has been stirred into activity by repeal of prohibition in the United States. Millions of gallons of rum in vats, barrels and puncheons, stored for years awaiting a liquor-free America, have been moved on their way into this country since December 5, reviving an industry intertwined closely with the economic welfare of the islands. It is estimated that 2,500,000 gallons of rum were ready for shipment when repeal came into effect; to the Indies this represents business salvation and a change from despair to hope.

The very fact that "Rum"—in the nomenclature of alcoholic beverages—became the sinful appellation, the Beelzebub, the black sheep and the scape-goat of the entire family, is of itself significant of the prominent place it once occupied in the spirits world. "Demon Rum," "Rum hole," "Rum hound," "Rummy," and a score of other epithets that have crept into the English common speech have saddled rum with the vices of all forms of liquor drinking.

Compared to rum, whisky is an infant in age. New England scarcely knew about any other strong drink than rum. New Bedford rum, an important export article, dated back to Colonial days and was still popular less than a hundred years ago when the clipper-ship trade was in its prime. English novels of the past few centuries contain frequent mention of rum toddies, rum punches and rum neat, and Louis XIV filled his royal cellars from the plantation distilleries of St. Domingue, as Haiti was called when it was a French possession.

Decline of Rum

What caused the decline of the rum trade? The chief reason was the rise of the domestic distilling industry that consumed enormous quantities of home-grown grain. Tariffs were raised to protect the native industries in America, Great Britain and Ireland. Thus, due to no fault of its own, rum was almost wholly displaced as the favorite strong drink. With the return of America as a legal drinking nation, the West Indies rum interests feel assured of an even chance of regaining a lost taste for their product and of capturing a share of the 140,000,000 gallons-a-year liquor business.

To make rum, all one has to do is to take sugar cane, crush out the juice, boil, distil the resultant syrup or molasses, and the distillation will be—in a broad sense—rum. Failing sugar cane, simply take a hundred pound bag of sugar and make yourself ten or twelve gallons of rum. Naturally, this is not the aged article with a "bouquet" that is sought and prized by connoisseurs. It is a home-made formula lacking in the artistry essential to manufacturing and maintaining the qualities of the ancient rum industry of the Indies.

There is an eternal affinity between sugar and rum. Nearly every island in the wide-spread West Indies produces sugar in quantity. Rum, therefore, is an inevitable product. Many of the islands, or their ports, are known only to the average American because of the famous spirits to which they have given their names. Take, for instance, Demarara, St. Croix, Martinique, and Aux Cayes. The last-named is said to be responsible for that lazy tongue's word-of-all-work, "O.K." Aux Cayes rum used to be shipped to our southern ports. When it was drunk, the connoisseur would first take a sip and if it was really Aux Cayes, he would give it the acme of approval by saying, "It's O.K."

Rum, Pirates and Slaves

From the earliest days, rum has vied with gold in coloring the checkered civilization of the Indies. Rum has both perfumed and stained the romantic pages of their history. It has been largely responsible for the barbarism of black slavery, and played its part in reddening the waters that lapped its shores during two centuries of piratical exploits. A half-remembered sameness, and yet no two islands are alike. The black man, once transported in inhuman stinking holds to wrest native riches from the rich soil after the natives had been decimated and their gold taken, everywhere predominates in numbers. Miles upon miles of sugar cane, produced by these millions of black laborers, have reduced the islands from white gold to powdered poverty. One saw such indications as sugar selling for sixty-two cents a hundred in Cuba, surplus molasses being poured into the sea at Haiti, and plantations once employing thousands of workers going back to the jungle.

Wide-spread ruin was the common plight among all branches of the sugar industry. However, all planters are distillers in a small way. I remember riding all one night along the borders of the Haitian jungle, just barely able in the darkness to discern for miles and miles the waving sugar cane on either side of the roadway. At irregular intervals I could detect the approach of a primitive sugar mill, first by the odor of bruised cane and then the stronger smell of molasses. A little farther on the night air would begin to reek with rum from the inevitable still.

Some of the large distillers had the foresight to prepare for repeal in the United States several years ago. One of these had something like 1,700,000 gallons of rum stored and ready for shipment last December. If shipped in cases, that meant ten million bottles. When the government warehouses were filled to capacity in Jamaica, this proprietor built his own concrete structures. It has taken a small American forest of oak to furnish the lumber for the huge vats used by the industry in the Indies. Labels for bottles are also made in America, and American ships are used to carry the bulk of the rum trade from the score of islands to American ports.

In Jamaica—the rum capital of the world—the industry is centered along Harbour Street, where eight or ten large companies have their offices and warehouses. Every rafter of every old building reeks with rum. I passed a saloon patronized by Negroes where they could get their swig of rum for a penny-'apenny. There were other places where they could buy a gallon "not to be drunk on premises" for thirty cents. One of the most frequent tales of woe poured out by the rum merchants is the high excise tax charged by the Jamaican Government. Another is the high import tax levied by many countries.

Nowhere else in the West Indies did I find the rum industry so numerous and so well organized as in Jamaica. In the Virgin Islands there was a great deal of talk, chiefly with a note of lament over their deterioration into a bay rum center that had once boasted of the world-famous St. Croix rum. Crossing from Jamaica to Barranquilla, I tasted the "monkey rum," so-called because its potency causes one to want to climb a cocoanut tree. In Cartegena I located a famous old distillery that had 25,000 gallons ready for export into the revived American market.

American Enterprise

In Port au Prince, Haiti, there are many distillers and importers who have been in the business for generations. Haitian rum, unlike the Jamaican type, is not made from molasses. It is made from pure cane syrup which is pure white and then colored with burnt sugar. Blending is done by primitive methods.

American enterprise has made its appearance in the Indies rum industry. A sugar company in Haiti is converting jungles into sugar cane fields by monster rotary plows that do the work of twenty men and five plows, uprooting virgin prairies and leaving them in tidy fifteen-foot swarths of broken earth ready for planting cane shoots.

While a great deal inferior "fire water" rum is likely to be sold in the United States for several years, the better quality rum, made from genuine sugar cane, should be obtainable in increasing measure. The West Indies, with millions of dollars of American money invested in their endless plantations, has looked up hopefully to a revived rum trade. And the industry is confident of restoring the lost taste for a liquor that once was inextricably woven with the romantic history of early America.

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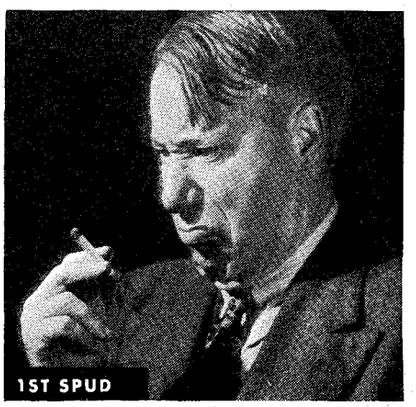
Like picking up a taste for OLIVES

SPUD
takes a little trying!



Frankly, the first Spud does taste mighty cool. But, after half a dozen, your surprise wears off. And by the time you've smoked a pack, all you're conscious of is pure tobacco flavor. *Fine* tobacco flavor! But your mouth keeps a *fresh, clean-taste*... no matter how much you smoke. That's "mouth-happiness!"

SPUD
MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES
20 FOR 15c • (25c IN CANADA)

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Cambridge Brings International Rugby to America

Sponsored by the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Matches Will Be Played in April With Teams From Yale, Harvard, and Princeton; and an All-East Fifteen—Funds Needed

THE Cambridge University Vandals, an invading English fifteen, played matches last summer against picked home sides in Chicago and New York. But the Vandals side was not the Cambridge varsity—it was merely a club fifteen, just as if the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at the University of Texas had sent a football eleven on an exhibition playing tour through Mexico. Uninitiated American spectators who watched the Vandals' matches were not viewing Rugby at its best.

There were Englishmen in America who felt that American fans should see the game at its best if they were to be expected to become enthusiastic and set up a clamor for more Rugby in this country. Among those Englishmen was P. E. Moreton, a former Cambridge man who now lives in New York City. He cornered Captain Heywood of the Vandals at a farewell breakfast before that team left America, and right there was born the idea of a series of international matches between Cambridge and American sides.

In England Heywood obtained permission from the British Rugby Union and the Cambridge University authorities to take the full Cambridge varsity side over to America for a series of games—an unprecedented move within itself. Cambridge agreed to underwrite the expenses for $3,500, leaving $2,500 to be provided on this side. To-day all plans are complete and a tentative schedule arranged: Cambridge plays Harvard on New York University's Ohio Field on April 7, Princeton at Princeton on April 10, Yale at New Haven on April 12, and a combined All-East side on Columbia's Baker Field in New York on April 14. There are the results, but there was a deal of work behind them. But let Moreton tell the story himself.

"It is the old, old story of the Rugby game," says Moreton. "Wherever the seed has been planted from Hongkong to Trinidad, the sowing has always been accompanied by a devastating period of financial drought. Starting on a shoestring has apparently become the inescapable portion of Rugby procedure.

"The trip that the Cambridge team is making to this country grew in the traditional manner—from a shoestring. And now that the trip is an assured fact, one thing must be borne to the fore in everyone's mind who becomes connected with this venture: The prime factor in the whole affair is Rugby, the game—its establishment on a firm basis, the emphasis on its internationalism, and the imprinting of its traditions and its ideals upon the young men here in America who take up the game."

The men that Moreton found to back him in his venture have long lived and played in the spirit of the game of Rugby. Officially the Sportsmanship Brotherhood is sponsoring these international matches between Cambridge and the American teams. The name of the sponsoring organization speaks for itself, but the names of the individual sponsors both within and outside that organization speak volumes more for the spirit in which these matches will be conducted. Matthew Woll, Devereux Milburn, John T. McGovern, Gustavus Towne Kirby, Dr. Howard J. Savage, Arthur S. Draper, Marshall Field, Dr. John H. Finley, Randolph Manning, John P. Bowditch, Stuart M. Crocker, and Lee F. Hammer—those are some of the names of those sportsmen within the Brotherhood that must be placed upon American Rugby's Roll of Honor. THE LITERARY DIGEST is delighted to help in raising funds to defray the costs of the trip both in the interests of the game itself and to develop better relations between the countries which will be represented in these matches.

For American Rugby, the importance of this series of matches with Cambridge will be twofold and tremendous—it will educate the American players in the finer points of the game and it will demonstrate to American spectators that a good smashing, fast game of Rugby offers eighty minutes of sustained action.

Against the Cambridge fifteen, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton players can learn much about the precision of the rugger movements, a real "rugger education" under fire, knowledge that will become a part of the growing game in America as it is passed down to next year's players through competition. The All-East side that plays the last match against Cambridge, will draw players from the French Rugby Club and the New York Rugby Club, both of which include some experienced players. The All-East side will put fifteen men on the field that have a good playing knowledge of Rugby. In addition, the Americans will tackle harder, run harder than the invading Cambridge side. The combination of the power of the American side opposed to the precision of the Cambridge fifteen—the whole spectacle flowing smoothly and swiftly under the skilful guidance of an experienced referee—will present a Rugby match to skeptical American sports followers that will establish the fact that Rugby is a players' game that has a definite appeal to every sportsman who wants visible action in a game. A real International!

Funds for Rugby Matches

With the full approval of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, THE LITERARY DIGEST invites those sportsmen among its readers, who would have a part in establishing Rugby in America, to contribute to the financing of the matches which will be played by the Cambridge University fifteen against Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and an All-East team in April. The English team has already advanced funds to cover its expenses to this country. Any surplus funds remaining after the expenses of the matches have been met will be used to further the development of international Rugby in which American teams will have a part.

(Checks should be made payable to: THE LITERARY DIGEST Rugby Fund, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

Acme

Cambridge University Vandals, on tour in America, resort to "feet" in their game against a picked American side played at Chicago

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Sherlock Holmes as characterized by Clive Brook

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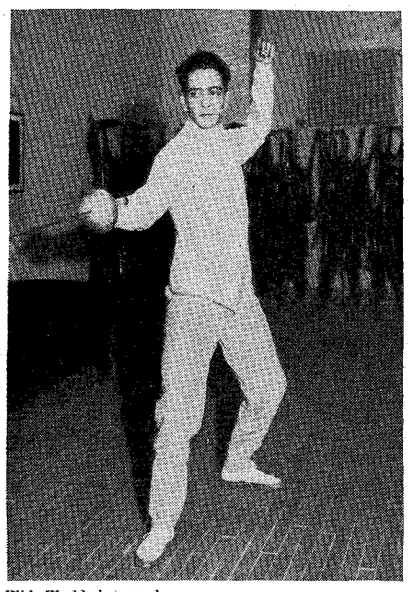
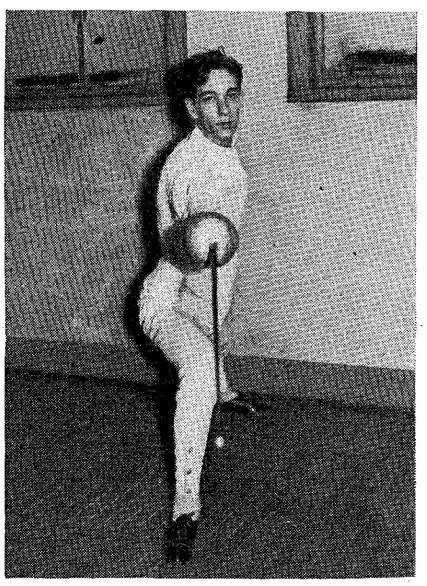
America Takes Her Place in the Hall of Arms

By Lewis B. Funke





Wide World photographs

Outstanding fencers in America (left to right): Miguel de Capriles; Dorothy Locke; Jose de Capriles

FOR centuries, Europeans have fostered fencing, cloaking the sport in all its courtly traditions, because it not only yields an all round bodily exercise but sharpens both the eye and the intellect. In our country fencing has taken root and its popularity has evolved with the growth of knowledge concerning it.

Col. Henry Breckinridge, former president of the Navy League and Assistant Secretary of War under Wilson, offers an irrefutable argument in the sport's behalf. "The reason for the great strides that the game has made is its adaptability to modern life," he says. "A young man graduating from college and going to the big cities may still enjoy healthy exercise by fencing. In addition, and I can not stress this point too strongly, altho it is one of the most strenuous of sports, it is a sport for a lifetime—the legs grow old, the hands never!"

The validity of the Colonel's testimonial lies in the following which has come to the sport in America. We have been frequently styled a nation of eclectics. Whether that be sound or not is unimportant. The fact remains that we have taken fencing from its native soil and developed ourselves until we stand among the greatest proponents of the sword.

This claim was vindicated during the summer of 1932 at the Olympic Games when the American team forged to unprecedented distinction and the acclaim of the élite of the sword world. The foil and épée groups finished third, the saber representation was fourth; and in individual combat, Joseph Levis, the national foils champion, achieved second place among the globe's greatest foilsmen. With his triumph went the signal honor of being this country's first fencer to advance so far. Yet those with sufficient foresight had gleaned the portent of this success four years before when the late Lieutenant George C. Calnan had been third with the épée.

Those uninitiated in the game are introduced to it most advantageously through a three-weapon tourney. Here they behold each of the weapons in action—foil, épée, and saber, descendants whose ancestry dates to the era of the Romans. The swords utilized during the past centuries varied with the nations. Italy sponsored the long, thin rapier; Frenchmen became proficient with short swords, so short that they were little more than long daggers. The Teutons to the north used weapons closely akin to those of the Italians, while in England the broadsword was most popular. Spain's fencers practised with a miscellaneous set of weapons.

FENCING CALENDAR

March 1: Three weapon competition—individual, gold and silver President's Medals, N. Y. A. C., New York City.

March 4: Metropolitan foil championship—individual, Salle d'Armes Vince, New York City.

March 8: Foils—team championship, Fencers Club, New York City.

March 17: Foils — interscholastic competition — individual, Fencers Club, New York City.

March 18: Metropolitan Epée championship — individual, Salle d'Armes Vince, New York City.

March 21: Foils—women's team championship, Fencers Club, New York City.

March 25: Metropolitan Saber championship, Salle d'Armes Vince, New York City.

March 27: Epées—team championship, Saltus Fencing Club, New York City.

March 30: Intercollegiate championships, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Evolution through the years has left us with the épée, saber and foil. The épée is the replica of the duelling sword with which so many affairs of honor have been fought. Contemporary practise tried to adhere as much as possible to the ancient formalities of duelling. The blade is triangular in section and must not cut or whip, altho it must not be too rigid. It is a thrust-weapon and the offensive action may only be with the point.

The saber probably is the most spectacular of the trio. It is the weapon which was most commonly used by the cavalry and embodies the piercing, cutting and counter-cutting tactics which never fail to thrill the audience. For the novice it contains the ring of clashing steel, the flying sparks and the audible thud of blade laid upon canvas as touches are scored; for the veteran it exhibits the precisely conceived movements gracefully executed with timing at a premium.

The foil is the subtlest of the blades. Delicacy of movement, perfection of rhythm and effective footwork are its requisites. It calls for cunning on the attack and advanced technical ability. Scarcely noticable at times, yet each twist of the wrist evokes some definite reaction from the opponent.

That fencing is one of the most intriguing of sports is incontestable. It has gained its hold in the United States with incredible persistency, and without the spotlight of publicity it has advanced with admirable swiftness. It is not so many years since fencing was only taught in the service schools. To-day from east to west and north to south, colleges and universities, prep and high schools, private clubs and Y.M.C.A.s support the art of fencing, either sending teams into competition or incorporating it in programs of intra-mural activities because of its physical benefits plus its inexpensive upkeep.

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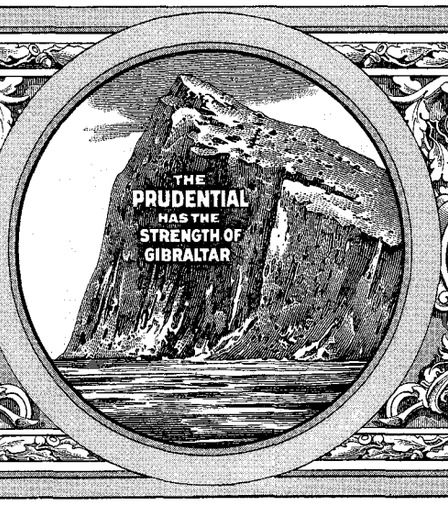

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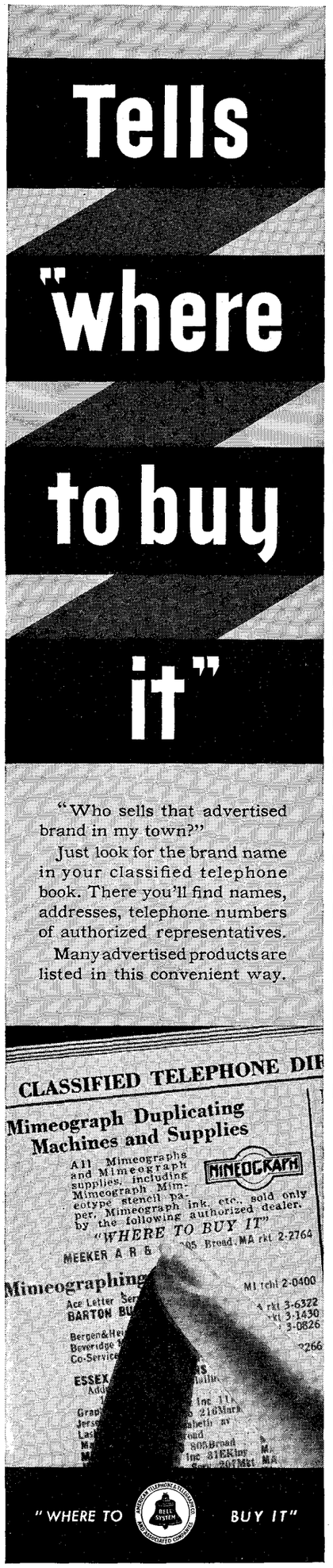
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Amateur Players Ask for Open Tennis

Wide World

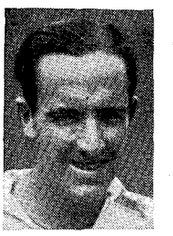
Francis X. Shields

Wide World

Clifford Sutter

Acme

George M. Lott



Acme

Berkley Bell

Back in 1926, C. C. Pyle induced Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen to desert the ranks of amateur tennis for $50,000. Mlle. Lenglen became the headliner of the touring troupe that included Miss Mary K. Browne, Vincent Richards, Howard Kinsey, Harvey Snodgrass, and Paul Feret—those were the real pioneers of professional tennis in America. Out of that tour, the Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States was born in 1927. The United States Amateur Association gave every aid to the infant organization during its first faltering years. To-day, William T. Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, and Henri Cochet bear the colors of the professionals, and from coast to coast sports writers and fans are clamoring for an "Open Tennis Tournament" as a life-saver for American tennis.

This matter of amateurs competing against professionals has not just suddenly developed during the last few months. Team matches between the two groups have been quite popular in England and continental Europe for fully fifteen years. An open tournament in America was proposed in 1928, and at its meeting last year, the U.S.L.T.A. actually voted to hold such an open tournament in 1933 at the Germantown Cricket Club, subject to the selection of a suitable date in an already crowded tennis calendar. A month later, the International Federation adopted a resolution censoring the action of the U.S.L.T.A., and the whole idea was dropped before it ever gained momentum. There has always been this tendency to thus respect the will of the international governing body of tennis; and in spite of the meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association that was held in Pittsburgh last Saturday, final action on this matter of an open tournament in America this year can not be regarded as definitely settled until after the International Federation renders a decision at their meeting on March 16.

THE LITERARY DIGEST asked the leading amateur players in America just what they thought about the proposals for an open tournament. Berkley Bell, one of the many excellent players that have come out of Texas, heartily endorses such a tournament:

"I am very glad to see a consensus of the leading amateur players being taken regarding their attitude toward an open tennis tournament. If this consensus had been taken ten years ago I am sure the amateur players' opinion then would have been as strong toward an open tournament as it is to-day. The main factor in holding back these projected tournaments is the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who want to get a 50 per cent. cut of the profits before they will let the amateur players compete. Just why they hold such dictatorial powers has always baffled me; only Bill Tilden fought them and their rules.

"From the beginning to the end I am for the player, whether amateur or professional because after all is it not his name and the record he has made in tennis that draw the crowds? I firmly believe that Mr. Tilden has started something, and when the present amateur players get a feeling of security, that the public and newspapers will back them, then tennis is going to rise to the very top of the sporting world in popularity. You can count on me playing in any and all open tournaments and trying just as hard in all my matches as I have in the past."

Clifford Sutter, No. 4 ranking American player, did not agree with the majority of those who favored an open tournament. He said: "I don't really care whether there is an open tournament or not. I would definitely not play in it. Such a tournament would not help amateur tennis at all, but it would be a great boon to the professionals, a real life-saver. You can't compare the proposed tennis open to an open tournament in golf. In golf, the amateurs would have a hard time trying to win the open championship, but in tennis the first ten amateurs could easily top the first ten profession-

Players' Vote on Open

Yes

Francis X. Shields, No. 1
Lester R. Stoefen, No. 3
Gregory S. Mangin, No. 5
Sidney B. Wood, No. 6
Bryan M. Grant, No. 7
Keith Gledhill, No. 9
Manuel Alonso, No. 15
John McDiarmid, No. 16
Robert Bryan, No. 17
Berkley Bell, No. 18
Eugene H. McCauliff, No. 24
Herbert L. Bowman, No. 26
Edward Jacobs, No. 28
Richard N. Williams
Frederic Mercur
W. F. Coen, Jr.
Edward W. Burns
Elbert R. Lewis

No

Clifford Sutter, No. 4
Jack Tidball, No. 11
C. Gene Mako, No. 13
J. Gilbert Hall, No. 14

Yes and No

Wilmer L. Allison, No. 2
George M. Lott, No. 10

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als. The pros are the headliners in golf just as the amateurs are the headliners in tennis."

Gilbert Hall, No. 14 ranking player, added his comment in favor of the preservation of the amateur spirit of tennis:

"I am one of the few players that think professionalism should not enter the game of tennis. No doubt you will ask me about my own amateur standing. Believe it or not, I receive a very small amount of expense from a lot of tournaments, a great many give me nothing, and a lot more no traveling expenses. Another 'believe it or not' is that I feel I am a real amateur at heart, and play purely for the fun of it.

"In 1929 I was offered $1,000 cash to use a certain racket for a day, and I refused it. Tilden offered me what would amount to about $17,000 a year for two years, and I turned it down three times.

"At present I can not say that I would play in an open tournament. Whether I could beat a pro means nothing to me."

George Lott, the Chicago amateur whose No. 10 ranking was the cause of so much controversy, wired: "Am not in favor of open championship because I believe the Davis Cup should be the big event of tennis; but if such an open championship were held, would play in it from purely a competitive standpoint."

But in answer to a questionnaire sent out in 1930 by Louis B. Bailey, chairman of an Open Championship Committee, Lott said: "I think that the holding of an open championship would be a great boon to tennis." The results of that questionnaire, as published in *The United States Lawn Tennis Magazine*, showed that every leading amateur in America, save one, was in favor of an open tournament.

The results of this poll of the players' opinions that THE DIGEST has conducted show more dissenters, but there is a great deal more pressure for an open tournament from the public to-day than there was in 1930. And now that Henri Cochet has joined the professionals and the flight of the Davis Cup to England has left Paris without a major tennis attraction, it is possible that France will add her weight to the growing demands for an open tournament when the International Federation meets this March.

SPORTS CALENDAR

Indoor Tennis

Feb. 17-24—Women's Indoor Tennis Championship, New York City.

Polo

Feb. 17-March 3—High-goal Handicap, Midwick Club, Pasadena, California.

Track

Feb. 24—Championships of America, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Winter Sports

Feb. 20-21—North American Championship Bob-Sled Races, Lake Placid, New York.

Yachting

Feb. 21-25—Mid-winter Regatta, Los Angeles, California.

Are they just names on a map to YOU ?

PARIS
Watch the world go by your sidewalk café . . . stroll along the Champs Elysées, explore Versailles . . . shop, play, be gay!
BRUSSELS
Famous art galleries . . . flowering parks . . . the great Palais de Justice . . . the memory of nimble old fingers making lace.
LONDON
The streets that Dickens knew . . . the Abbey . . . the Palace. . . . Walk amidst historic scenes, and London comes alive.
CHAMONIX
The crystal-clear air of the French Alps . . . a lake of ice . . . towering Mont Blanc . . . Switzerland a few miles away.
CARCASSONNE
The walled city . . . towers and turrets centuries old . . . parapets where crossbowmen stood . . . a breath of the Middle Ages.
BIARRITZ
Bathing on golden beaches . . . golf, tennis . . . the country of the mysterious Basques . . . the nearby Pyrenees and Spain.

TO SEE THE WORLD . . . to turn those names on a map into vivid pictures—how fascinating it is, and how easy to do today!

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Europe is calling, and this is your year to go. It's not too early to plan a trip. See your travel agent, today! . . . French Line, 19 State Street, New York City.

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ILE DE FRANCE, March 24, April 14, May 5 and 26 • PARIS, March 17, April 7 and 28, May 19 • CHAMPLAIN, March 3, April 3 and 21, May 12 • LAFAYETTE, March 10, May 16 • DE GRASSE February 27

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Try to avoid stuffy indoor living

but build up your resistance as well

Indoors, do you fuss about the house being too warm or too drafty? Outdoors, do you complain about the cold and dampness "going right through you?"

Of course, other people feel these things too! People even in the best condition can't afford to take unnecessary risks in bad weather.

But perhaps you are affected *more* by these conditions than others. What you probably need most is *good resistance.*

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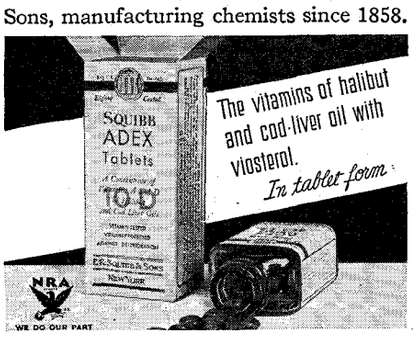
Squibb Adex offers to people who need building-up the factors from *three* vitamin sources—halibut and cod-liver oils with Viosterol! They provide an abundance of resistance-building Vitamin A—1500 units with every tablet. Every tablet also contains 2450 units of sunshine Vitamin D.

Try this resistance-building tablet now. Take them regularly *every day.* They will help prepare you for the extra tax at this time of year, increase your chances of being comfortable and in good condition.

Now—at any reliable drug store—Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D! Prepared by a process which gives them unique vitamin values. Exclusive with E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists since 1858.



Why Go Four Years to College?

An Educator Points Out a Strange Inconsistency in Our Professional Schools and Offers Some Suggestions

By E. Raymond Bossange

Dean of the College of Fine Arts of New York University

In view of the unsparing criticisms which have been aimed at our educational institutions in the last few years, it is strange that one inconsistency that still exists in practically all our professional schools has not been seriously considered. I refer to the standardized four (or five) year system, or any system which calls for the completion of the stated requirements in some fixed period by all kinds of students and which penalizes them if they fail to comply.

This four-year tradition is inherited from the high schools. It may be true that the four-year system is appropriate in academic colleges where the social contacts established are of real value for life later on and "graduating with one's class" has a lasting significance. But other considerations of greater importance than a fixed time standard and a sentimental ceremony under beautiful elms should be a determining factor in the organization of a professional school.

Brilliant Students Retarded

To insist that students of varying preparation with differences in ability and even more marked differences in the speed with which they can acquire knowledge and develop talent, can, one and all, be completely educated in exactly four years, is manifestly absurd. That brilliant students are unnecessarily retarded or discouraged and that slow students are too hurried is only one of the disadvantages of this system. That it tends to check ambition and the development of individuality in acquiring and applying knowledge is evident. But more important is the fact that it discourages and even discredits the interruption of theoretical courses by periods of practical experience. It is obvious that solving *real* problems gives to these studies a significance and importance that the classroom fails to give. This has been done in some institutions but there again a fixed schedule is required and conditions merely stimulate real experience.

In many institutions special students are not admitted. The writer, however, has found that there are two kinds of special students in our institutions—the special student who is special because he is a privileged character or lacks ambition, and the student having previously acquired experience and knowledge or who is giving some hours every week to practical experience and thus needs a special course. The former type of special student lowers the standards and is more or less of a nuisance, whereas the second type is usually a leader. Frequently the night student who spends his days in practical application and his evenings in the study of theoretical work (if he does not carry too heavy a load) does better work, and certainly derives more benefit from his technical studies.

Surely it is not necessary to advocate the great importance of combining theory and practical application. This should not be done, however, by following four years of theory by years of practical work when most of the theory has been forgotten, but by mixing the two so as to constantly permit the realization, the understanding and the testing of the theories.

Two Kinds of Students

On the one hand we have the student who is graduating in exactly four years, having sat more or less attentively listening to lectures for the minimum number of hours required and who has thus accumulated the credits necessary. This unfortunate attitude of the preparatory and high school student that his job is to collect credits rather than to acquire education is sometimes carried so far that receiving a credit is interpreted as the permission to forget! The client or employer is more interested in what a man can do in the future than in what he has done in the past. Experience is the test of that ability, not attendance or the registrar's record.

On the other hand we have the student who, while in the technical school, has established instructive contacts with the men, organizations in his field of work. His professional contacts should not be limited to a group brought together by tradition, social standing or wealth, but with men of all types having the same ambitions and interests.

The writer does not for a moment disregard the importance of prerequisites. Studies must be taken in their proper sequence. But with that exception, courses should be offered in such a way that students of varying preparation and experience can make up schedules adapted to their individual needs and with a minimum loss of time. If schedules are too rigidly fixed, a student who has decided that New York is the best place in which to complete his education, when he attempts to transfer from another institution, may be confronted with the loss of a year because a course he needs is given only in the morning and only in the first term, and that other dependent courses must be subsequently taken in a fixed order. If possible, courses should be offered every term and perhaps in both day and night sessions with exactly the same standards and efficiency, so that the ambitious student may have the opportunity to secure what he needs when he needs it and receive his degree when he can prove that he has acquired a certain amount of knowledge and has developed ability of a high standard.

Let us therefore abandon in our professional schools absurd systems based on a fixed number of years. Is it not obviously better to base graduation on preparedness for a career, not on satisfying a rigid schedule?

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To the Home Makers of America

Sugar and the Home

Sugar is a household necessity; its cleanliness, purity and price are of daily concern to millions of homes. Our refineries and products are the best in the World. We have performed the refining service through the years at low cost.

Expanded capacity a legacy of our War effort

During the World War, the industry went under governmental control as a patriotic service, expanding its capacity to care for the Allied nations. No provision was made by our Government to hold, through trade agreements, the Allied nations' business after the War. Since the War nations have by tariffs, bounties and other devices closed their doors against American refined sugar, and by bounties on exports have displaced our refined sugar even in world markets.

Deliberate duplication in the Tropics

Due to a loophole in the tariff the domestic industry has been further imperiled by a deliberate Duplication in the Tropics of refining facilities long established here. Our Tariff and Colonial Policy encouraged the production of *raw* sugar in the Islands and protected its *refining* on the Mainland. The tariff loophole reversed that — clearly a mistake and a costly one. The extent of this duplication is shown by the following table of *refined* sugar coming into continental United States since 1925:

FROM	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Cuba	439,319	423,252	326,662	244,485	228,541	166,720	79,201	51,859	1,182
Puerto Rico	97,129	84,504	72,314	66,164	38,969	40,006	10,584	2,891	707
Hawaii	22,006	20,247	9,720	15,003	8,723	14,641	12,328	7,244	8,592
Philippines	61,752	52,794	32,009	25,197	8,396	7,103	1,836	4,000	2,647
Foreign	6,392	8,295	6,499	9,197	1,820	5,200	917	3,394	3,654
Long Tons	626,598	589,092	447,204	360,046	286,449	233,670	104,866	69,388	16,782

Tropical refineries hum. U. S. refineries work part time

The refined sugar brought in during 1933 was sufficient to supply 15,000,000 Americans, equivalent to more than the consumption of 21 states, and resulted in reduced refining in United States, dismissal of employees, reduced wages, and decreased purchases of supplies.

Tropical refiners naturally seek to perpetuate their duplication of United States refineries by a "quota" in the United States market!

But would it be fair to the domestic industry, their employees and stockholders, numbering tens of thousands? Would it be in the public interest? Would it square with American policy, old and new? The Philippines and Puerto Rico have been liberally treated and should be content to continue as producers of *raw* sugar, as originally intended. Would it be fair to give Cuba a "quota" on chocolate, or Italy on oranges and lemons, or Germany on shoes, or would it be fair to give Canada a "quota" on flour, or Holland on cheese? If not, why should the sugar refining industry be subject to such official treatment?

No justification for Cuba to duplicate domestic refineries

In 1920 the Tariff Commission pointed out that Cuba did not *refine* sugar, and so the 20% preference on Cuban *raw* sugar afforded protection to American refiners. This theory failed when Cuba built refineries. Cuba knew full well our tariff principle of providing a higher duty on an imported manufactured article than on the raw material imported for its domestic manufacture. Raw cocoa beans are on the free list but finished chocolate pays 40% duty. Raw silk is free of duty but silk itself pays 65% duty. And so generally. Cuban duplicators of domestic sugar refineries well understood that they had no claim on the United States market or households.

Foreign countries generally safeguard their refining industry from duplication even in their own colonies

This is true of Canada, England, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, Australia and generally throughout the World. Refining in country of consumption is the approved practice. Such is the practice in Canada, England, France, Holland, Japan and other countries, and always has been the practice in the United States. It has proven best for raw sugar producers everywhere. It has proven the best safeguard for the households rather than dependence on remote tropical refineries. There is no desire to hamper the progress of the Islands. It was the early establishment of the *refining* industry here that made possible the development of the *raw* sugar industry on the Islands.

Why we are advertising these facts to the Home Makers of America. Decision at Washington will affect Homes of Nation

We enter daily about 25,000,000 homes. Cleanliness, purity and prices are daily topics. If sugar prices are high the households look to us. If low, the sugar producers in the Tropics look to us. We stand between these two large groups, with a permanent relationship to both. Sugar refining and distribution, to be efficient in all respects, must be a large volume industry. In years of crop failure we search the World for supplies. In years of war we are vital to national defense. Anything which lessens our volume lessens our efficiency and increases our costs. The households of the country will be the first to feel the effect. United States sugar refiners now have the capacity and can employ labor if the sugar now refined in the Islands were refined in the United States.

We are advertising these facts so that the home makers of the country may know that our Federal Government at Washington has been asked by a small minority group of producers of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba to make a decision against the interest of our people in the United States.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

This advertisement is published in the public interest and support of employees, stockholders and supply firms throughout the country

United States Cane Sugar Refining Industry

Refineries in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas and California

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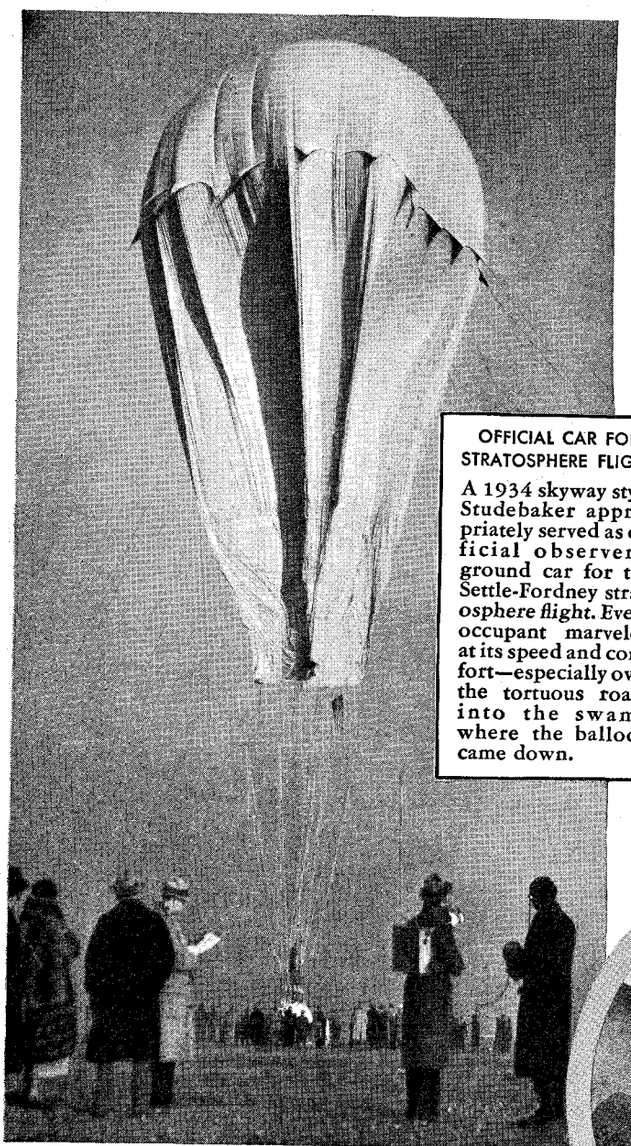
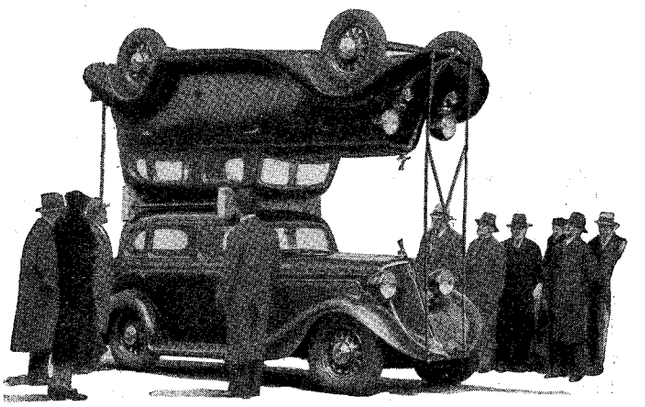


OFFICIAL CAR FOR STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

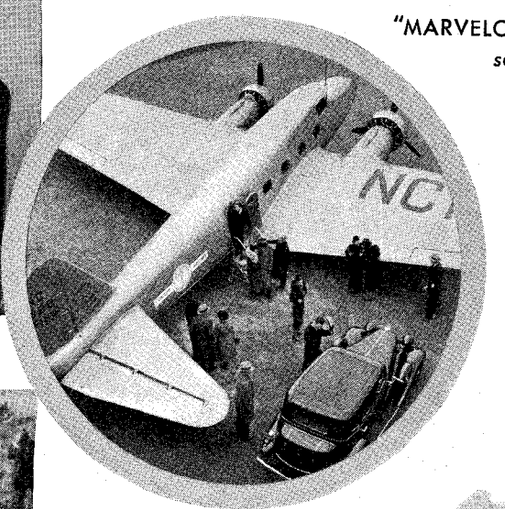
A 1934 skyway style Studebaker appropriately served as official observers' ground car for the Settle-Fordney stratosphere flight. Every occupant marveled at its speed and comfort—especially over the tortuous roads into the swamp where the balloon came down.

They've got



EASILY CARRIES ANOTHER STUDEBAKER ON TOP

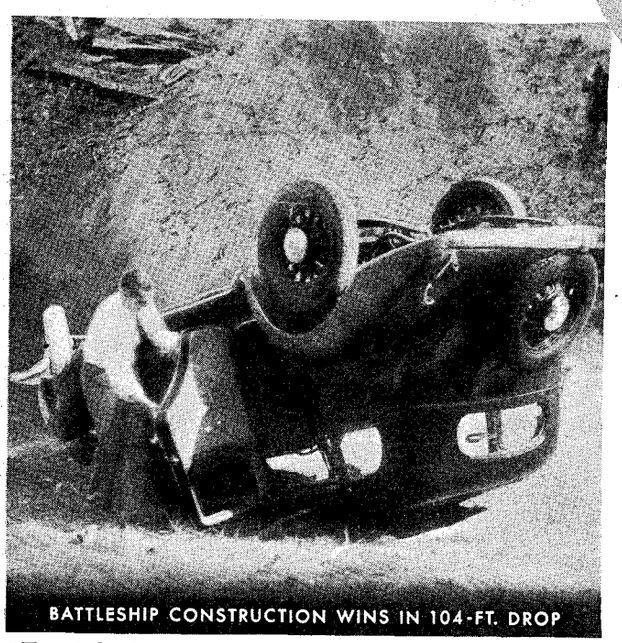
Tremendous strength in body and frame distinguishes all models of the new skyway-style Studebaker. In the above picture, a Dictator sedan is being driven, carrying a companion Dictator of equal weight. You want rigidity like this in your next car.



"MARVELOUSLY STREAMLINED"

says aerodynamic expert

Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale, designer of the new Budd aerodynamic railway coaches, says, "In streamlining an automobile the ground effect is a large factor. Studebaker engineers have shown a real appreciation of this condition and in reconciling wind tunnel results with actual road performance, they have contributed greatly to speed, safety, riding comfort and low operating cost."

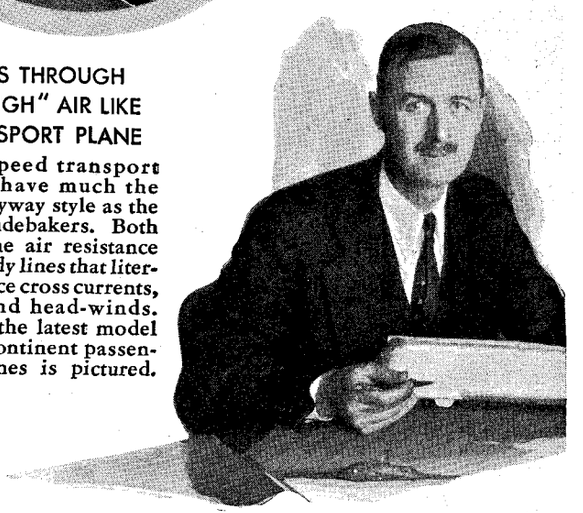


BATTLESHIP CONSTRUCTION WINS IN 104-FT. DROP

●Toppled off a 104-foot cliff into a rock quarry, the seamless-steel, battleship construction of this skyway-style Studebaker stood up magnificently. Curiously, not even its safety glass broke. Doors opened and closed perfectly. Car started instantly at switch of key when righted—was driven off under own power. Test was repeated for good measure!

SLIPS THROUGH "ROUGH" AIR LIKE TRANSPORT PLANE

High-speed transport planes have much the same skyway style as the new Studebakers. Both overcome air resistance with body lines that literally pierce cross currents, gusts and head-winds. One of the latest model 'cross-continent passenger planes is pictured.



Startling NEW

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what it takes to captivate 1934 America!

SKYWAY STYLE STUDEBAKERS PERFORM STARTLING FEATS TO PROVE IT

YOU'LL wonder how Studebaker can do it at the prices, when you drive one of these startling cars of speedway stamina and skyway style the first time. Everywhere you look, you see evidences that these are the finest automobiles that ever bore the Studebaker name.

Priced hundreds of dollars less than their brilliant predecessors, these 1934 Studebakers are direct descendants of those marvelous Studebaker-built creations whose speed and stand-up durability were the sensation of the last two 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway races.

Upholstery and fittings are ultra-luxurious—the quality you expect in very costly cars. And a further marvel of these new 1934 skyway-style Studebakers is their sensational operating economy—averages from 18 to 21 miles per gallon are daily reported by owners.

Why not go now to a Studebaker showroom and arrange for a trial drive? You'll find you have little to do but steer—one uncanny "mechanical brain" after another enables these skyway style Studebakers almost to "drive themselves."

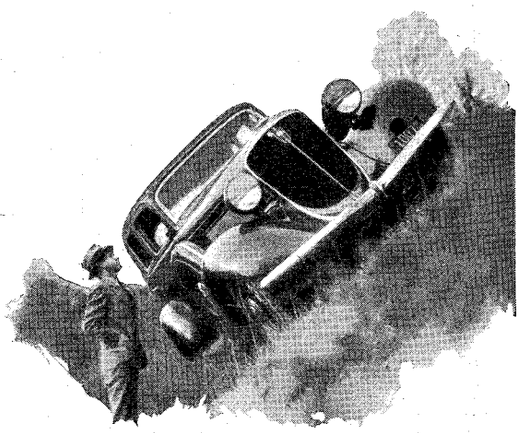
Experience the comfort of Studebaker's quadripoise suspension—the thrill of Studebaker power and flexibility—and you'll get a Studebaker for your next car.

Base prices at factory. Bumpers, taxes, special equipment extra

$645

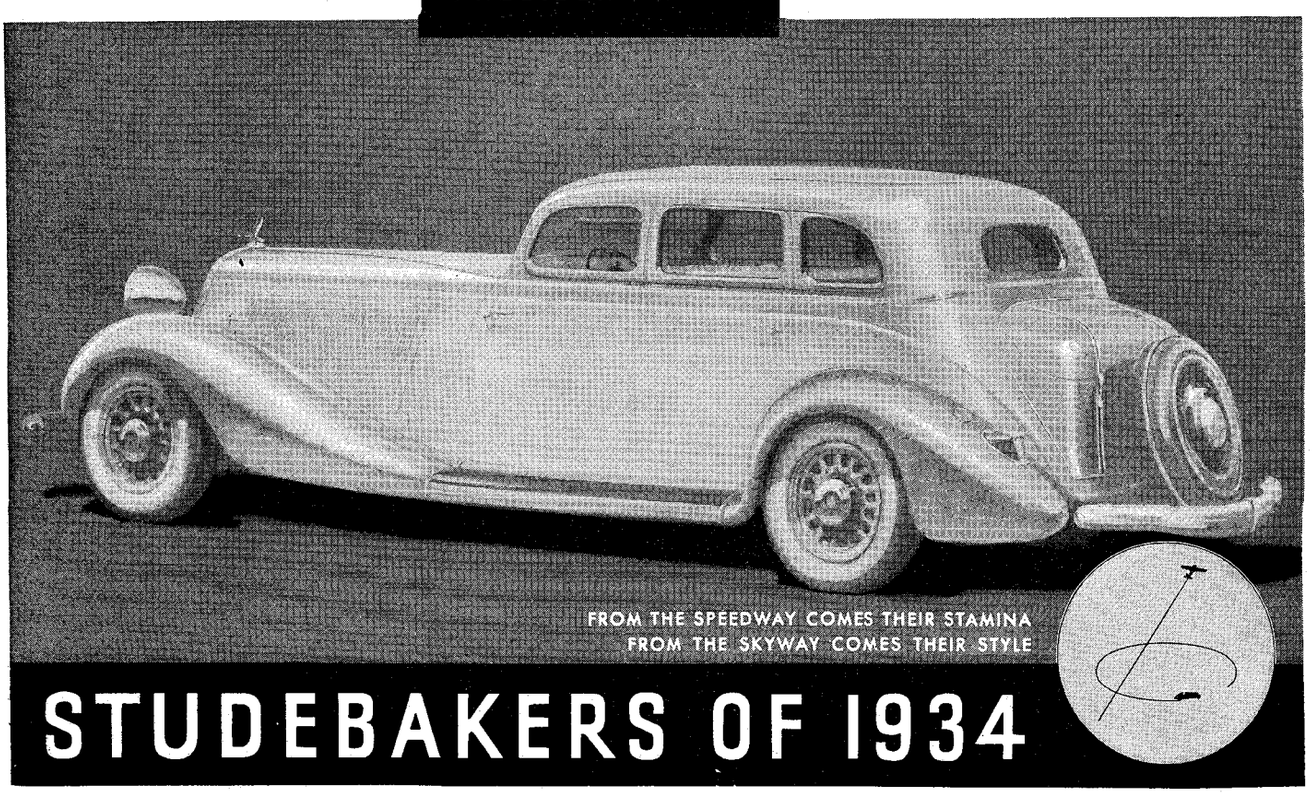
AND UP, AT THE FACTORY

DICTATOR $645
COMMANDER..$895
PRESIDENT..$1095



QUADRIPOISE SUSPENSION—THE MILLION-DOLLAR COMFORT RIDE

Studebaker has invested over a million dollars in developing quadripoise suspension which keeps all four extremities of the chassis in scientific balance regardless of roads. Pitch and sway are effectively overcome—rear seats ride like front seats. The New Studebakers are wider (74 inches) than high—(69 inches)—with more than half of weight within 27 inches of ground—they can safely tilt to a 58 degree angle.



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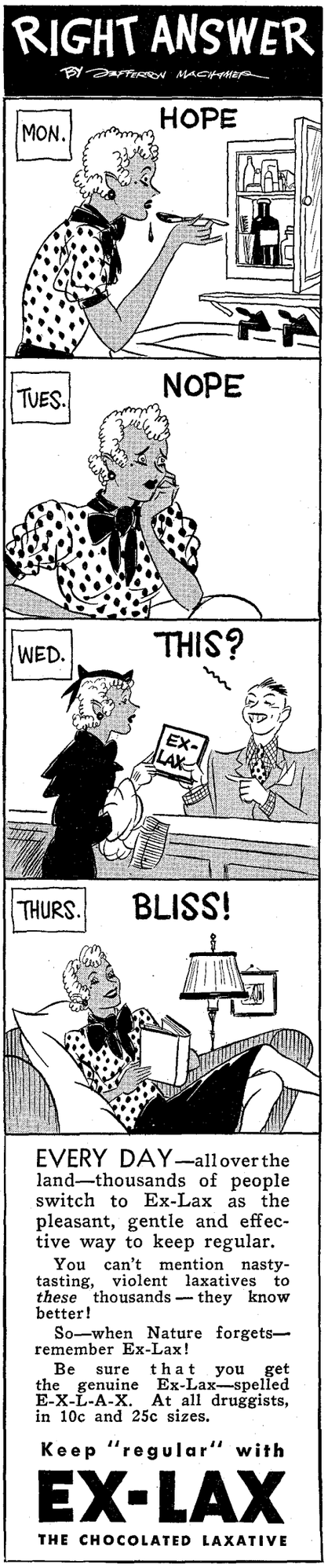

EVERY DAY—all over the land—thousands of people switch to Ex-Lax as the pleasant, gentle and effective way to keep regular.

You can't mention nasty-tasting, violent laxatives to *these* thousands — they know better!

So—when Nature forgets—remember Ex-Lax!

Be sure that you get the genuine Ex-Lax—spelled E-X-L-A-X. At all druggists, in 10c and 25c sizes.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

A Code of Conduct for Soviet Youth

(Continued from page 15)

in talking openly of those intimate problems of sex and family which lesser officials touch gingerly if at all.

"We want strong durable families," he repeated. "Christian morality preaches the same thing. Yet there is a vast difference. Under capitalism the family unit is turned inward upon itself, cut off from the rest of the world and devoted only to itself. It becomes an instrument for diverting the attention of the masses from general interests and the class struggle by concentrating it on petty personal affairs.

Importance of the Family

"With us the opposite is true. The stronger and more harmonious a family is, the better it serves the common cause. For us the perfect family is one that takes a full share in the life of the community. It must be based on mutual love, respect and real comradeship and not, as with you, on economic dependence. Every family unit in our country, if it is healthy and well adjusted in a physical and moral sense, gives added strength and better human fiber for the new society we are building."

Dictatorships, it seems, have a peculiar desire for the procreation of ever more and more millions to whom to dictate. Witness the inducements to proliferation in Mussolini's Italy and Hitler's Germany. The proletarian dictatorship is no exception. Birth-control information has been made easily available to all, but the official propaganda is for unstinting child-bearing. The special privileges provided for expectant mothers are in their effect a sort of subsidy for child-bearing. As far as the Comsomols are concerned, abortions may no longer be indulged in lightly—and the Comsomols set the tone for youth as a whole.

"For a Comsomol girl to perform an operation is now considered shameful unless there is a good and sufficient reason," Kosiarov said. "Why should we not want more children? The State helps with its doctors, nurses, social insurance, in a hundred other ways to bring up children. They are not born into a dog-eat-dog world of unemployment and crisis, but into a new society pledged to care for its whole population. Under the circumstances there is no real excuse for not having children.

"Our young women know that abortions will not meet popular support among their Comsomol comrades. This social disapproval is so strong that some girls, trying to hide the fact from their friends, resort to unauthorized physicians—just as in some bourgeois lands and with the same evil results. That, of course, is carrying it too far in the other direction."

It is possible, Kosiarov firmly believes, to have a well-knit family without condemning the wife to a life-term in the kitchen. Cooking and the care of children, he believes, are specialized work, much of which can be done on a communal basis. Himself, he has been married seven years—"always to the same wife," he added laughingly. A nursemaid helps with the care of a three-year-old daughter while Mrs. Kosiarov carries on her regular job outside.

"It is quite true," he added, "that our laws do not bind men and women to one another against their will. We have removed some of the political and economic bonds which kept men and women living together in hate. But that surely does not mean laxness and promiscuity. Those who take unfair advantage of our civilized divorce laws are treated as law-breakers. Comsomols who marry and unmarry in suspicious haste have to answer for it to their comrades.

"It is my impression that nearly half of our 5,000,000 Comsomols are married. There are few economic deterrents to early marriages. I venture to say that the average of happily married couples among them is at least as high as anywhere in the world."

In the matter of amusements, too, Kosiarov struck a new note. The time is past when American jazz was the symbol of "capitalist degeneracy," and the Soviet citizenry indulged in syncopation secretly, as tho it were opium. Fox-trot strains are now hammered out at Comsomol parties and even at factory clubs.

Amusements Encouraged

Kosiarov explained that Comsomols "do not want to be monks and do not encourage the monastic cult." What he meant is that western dances, light music, domestic comforts, lyric poetry—all the things that were anathema as bourgeois indulgences only a couple of years ago—have been restored to respectability. This revolution on the fox-trot front claimed many political casualties and the smoke of battle has not cleared entirely yet. Kosiarov was the generalissimo in the fight that won laughter and amusement for the youth he leads.

"We are not anchorites," he warmed to the subject. "We want to amuse ourselves, to work when necessary and to relax when necessary. We want music, theater, movies, poetry, dancing, and we have no objections to healthy flirting and romance. Nothing is too good for us. Our youth must be cultured enough to enjoy to the limit the best things that life has to offer."

Outside Russia these words may sound feeble. Inside they seem a clarion call. Only a few years ago a soft couch and a heap of colorful cushions on any Moscow stage was sign and symbol that a bourgeois villain occupied the set.

"Oh yes, I have watched capitalist youth having a good time," he continued, in answer to a question. "I was in Germany not so long ago. They seemed to be saying, 'I must be gay and joyous and the devil take everybody else. . . .' Their fun seemed to me anti-social. But with us foxtrotting and the rest are a relaxation after work well done and not degenerate indulgence of the senses."

The revolt on the sartorial front has been as thorough as in syncopation. The well-dressed Kosiarov himself was proof of the change that has transpired. When I reached Moscow six years ago one of the first stories I wrote for the United Press was a description of the "Soviet flapper." She was flappy enough, with her soldier's boots and mannish overcoat and sloppy cap.

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That flapper has disappeared. Bobbed hair has been allowed to grow long. Fashions follow Paris, usually limpingly a season or two behind but with an eye on the leader. It is no longer incumbent on youth to prove its proletarian intransigeance by dressing negligently, boycotting the barber and accumulating real-estate under fingernails.

In this transformation Kosiarov played a leading rôle. Some years ago his taste for decent clothes evoked ample criticism. The Comsomols, he now declared, have nothing intrinsically against stylish dress or cosmetics; personal neatness and pride in appearance are being cultivated at last as Soviet virtues.

I asked him also what were the outlets provided by the Soviet system for ambitious young people. Elsewhere the dreams of youth are pretty standardized: good marriages for the girls, good incomes for the boys, social eminence for both. What does an able Comsomol look forward to? Kosiarov thought for a long minute.

For a Better Life

"Our youth, too, looks forward to a better life for itself," he finally decided. "They want nice homes, an automobile, a gramaphone. We do not consider these desires wrong. In fact, we are working for the time when everyone can have those things.

"But there is this to be remembered. Our young people do not want to arrogate things to themselves by fooling or exploiting someone else. They know they can achieve for themselves only by raising the living standards of the whole collective in which they live and work. Only by living and fighting for the interests of their class can they attain personal happiness. All other paths are closed.

"If there is anything characteristic of this moment," he continued, "it is the burning desire for education in our young people. And they want hard, real things rather than abstractions. Once the crowded courses in the universities were philosophy, fine arts and the like. Now there is a rush for technique and engineering and specific economic subjects. We find it difficult to attract young people to political tasks. They prefer to remain in industry. They are convinced that the future belongs to the engineer. And they are right."

Distinct changes in the code of behavior in the Soviet Union are beyond doubt for anyone who has watched the scene closely. On the one hand, a more normal and "moral" attitude towards sex relations. On the other, a more conciliatory attitude towards relaxation, amusement and the softer aspects of life.

Changes as deep as that can not, of course, be accidental. They reflect altered surroundings. From the chaos of revolution, a relatively stable society is slowly emerging. Private owners have been replaced by the State, which thus became the world's largest employer of labor. It is hardly far-fetched to surmise that the Soviet régime, like employers the world over, wants its workers to lead well-behaved personal lives, to avoid immoralities that dissipate energy, to procreate new working hands.

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NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.: "I laughed when you said that Packer's Scalptone method would do the trick of checking my dandruff —in view of the fact that I had tried so many of those things with little or no success. But I promised myself to give it a fair trial.

"Now I am wondering if you are as anxious to hear, as I am to tell you, of my great satisfaction in following your directions.

"I believe that Scalptone is the most effective tonic on the market. Not only does it cut and eliminate dandruff, but it leaves that soothing glow to the scalp which is most refreshing.

"I am *for* it." (*signed*) *G. K. Cook*

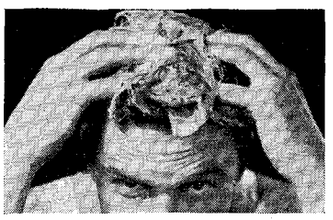
Thousands more men have found, as Mr. Cook did, that the Packer Scalptone method—with Packer's Tar Soap and Packer's Scalptone—checks their dandruff.

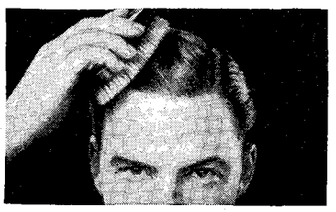
We don't promise miracles. No one can honestly claim that any treatment for anything is 100% effective. But Packer's Scalptone method is the most effective way we know of to clear up annoying dandruff.

The method is sound—based upon medical advice. And it is as simple as it is intelligent. Just two easy steps:

Packer's SCALPTONE METHOD for Dandruff

A MINUTE A DAY KEEPS DANDRUFF AWAY





STEP 1 . . . a few minutes each week with PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, piney lather. Do this every week. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains genuine pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. For 64 years doctors have been recommending it.

STEP 2 . . . one minute every day with PACKER'S SCALPTONE

Massage the tingling goodness of Scalptone into your scalp. Rub your Scalptone mixture well in —give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp . . . see it remove the dandruff scales . . . make your head healthy—and happy, too! Do this for just a minute once a day.

And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable*. In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. Scalptone is the only tonic that has this feature. You add just the right amount of oil to the tonic to have your hair the way you want it. You make your own prescription for your own hair.

After 21 DAYS

—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy, or plastered down. As for dandruff—well, this treatment usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. Keep up the treatments (less often, if you wish) to prevent dandruff's returning.

If, after using your first bottle of Scalptone and cake of Packer's Tar Soap, you are not satisfied with the improvement in your hair, we'll cheerfully refund the purchase price, if you'll write and tell us what you paid.

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The first of these etchings is "Hovering Geese," by Frank W. Benson—in the March issue, published February 10th, (See cut above). In the series there will be reproductions of two more of Mr. Benson's most famous pictures—"Winter Wild-fowling" and "Woodcock"; and "Carolina" (quail shooting), by Percival Rosseau; "Alaskan Wilderness" (moose), by Carl Rungius; and "Dance of the Mayflies" (trout), by William J. Schaldach.

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How Science "Sees" Beneath Earth's Surface

(*Continued from page 18*)

sults, is the seismic one. This time the geophysicist, instead of using a force already provided him by nature, profits by her example. Having learned much about the interior of the earth from the study of natural earthquakes, he proceeds to investigate the near-surface rocks by means of miniature, artificial earthquakes caused by exploding charges of dynamite. Portable field seismographs, set up at numerous points, even as far away as ten miles or more from the "shot point," receive the earth vibrations thus set in motion.

Because these vibrations travel through different rocks with different speeds, their times of arrival at the seismographs will vary according to the kinds of geological formations they have traversed. By examining the records of the various seismographs, the geophysicist can deduce the nature and positions of the subsurface rocks, and how deep they lie. Of some $30,000,000 spent in geophysical prospecting for oil structures in the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana between 1924 and 1932, about $26,000,000 went into seismic work. As a result, nearly fifty structures or fields were discovered. The torsion balances and the seismographs between them were responsible for the locating of nearly 60 structures, at an average cost, including drilling, of about $800,000 each. Compare this with the $20,000,000 spent in wildcat drilling in the same area between 1917 and 1922, which resulted in discovering only one, *unproductive* structure!

Electrical Methods

In prospecting for possible oil-bearing formations, the gravitational and seismic methods have it all their way, but when it comes to searching for metals, the electrical methods take pre-eminence. One hundred years ago it was discovered in Cornwall that certain types of ore veins were characterized by a flow of electric current, but not until after the World War was this discovery put to practical use.

Electrical methods have been broadened, however, and no longer are confined to detecting currents naturally generated by the chemical activity in ore bodies. Outside sources of electricity are provided, and the current is passed through the ground, either by induction or between two widely separated stakes driven into the soil.

Various electrical measuring instruments are used to map the current flow in the surface, and from this a deduction is made as to the positions and natures of the underlying rocks or ores. By this means rich copper-lead-zinc bodies have been revealed.

A word of caution: none of these geophysical methods are capable of being used to indicate "here is gold," or "there is oil," or "copper lies beneath this point." Such a machine is definitely in the realm of the impossible at the present time. What these new methods and instruments do is to give the geologist more data than he can gather by the time-honored methods, and help him just that much to picture the rocks concealed beneath his feet.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY

For the lover of ancient charm, Oberammergau holds vital interest this year. The 300th Anniversary of the famous Passion Play is an event travelers from all lands wish to witness. At little extra cost, a European trip can be combined with a visit to this tiny Bavarian village where for three centuries boundless faith and piety have molded the lives of the villagers.

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Morgenthau: Handler of Billions

(Continued from page 7)

the rural sections of the State were solidified in their support of the Governor.

When Governor Roosevelt began his second term he appointed his agricultural and campaign adviser, Conservation Commissioner. In this position Mr. Morgenthau carried out new ideas in scientific land utilization and conservation.

Consulted Farmers

In 1932 he sounded out the agricultural leaders of the nation on their attitude toward Roosevelt as a candidate for the Presidency and to help in developing the candidate's agricultural program.

Last March he went to Washington as Chairman of the Federal Farm Board and with the added commission to consolidate and reorganize all the Federal loan agencies. By executive order he became Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, a four billion dollar "Federal reserve system for agriculture."

Altho he was the Government's chief farm financier, Mr. Morgenthau did not stick to his desk in Washington. From the Atlantic to the Pacific he went explaining in simple language the New Deal in agriculture.

He is no brilliant orator. A successful business man and farmer, flowers of speech hold no charm for him. He uses simple unpretentious language—a language which business men and farmers understand. The result of his trips was a better comprehension of the President's plans.

His first orders when he entered the Treasury were unfortunate. He apparently was going to put the clamp down tightly on all news, but within a few days his policy was changed. He now holds press conferences twice weekly, answering such questions as he feels he may quite frankly. "Off the record" he talks freely.

Has Tremendous Job

As he spoke to me it was easy to see that he was immensely interested in the opportunities which government service offers for effective organization and improvement of administrative methods. He spoke with enthusiasm of the tremendous activities of the Department which he heads. He referred to the many things quite apart from the major problems which now confront him, functions which the ordinary citizen does not ordinarily connect with the Treasury.

He has a tremendous job ahead of him and he realizes it. At a little after eight each morning he leaves his home on Kalorama Road in the Rock Creek section to walk to his office. His days are taken up with conferences, trips to the Capitol and to the White House. It is almost seven each day before he descends for the last time in the tiny private elevator at the west of the Treasury. He likes golf and outdoor life, but since he has moved to Washington he has had to forego such things. He does not complain. His mind is entirely upon his work. He is putting into it every bit of energy which he has.

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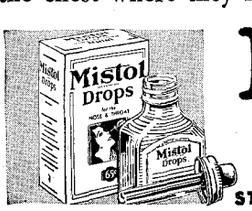

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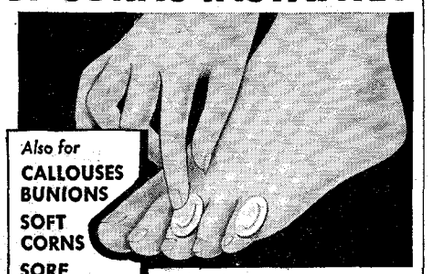

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Topics in Brief

CWA chiselers ought to get the works without the civility.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

We shouldn't be surprized if France sends us a bill for storage on our money she's keeping.—*Atlanta Journal.*

We might sum up the events from 1928 to the present, as the "dollars to doughnuts" era.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Economist says prosperity awaits the return of courage to money. The reemergence, so to speak, of doughty dough.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

At the eclipse of the sun in 1936 the zone of totality will cross Russia. By permission, we suppose, of the Soviet Government.—*Punch (London).*

The latest monetary development is that we are on the gold standard again and would not have known it had we not been told.—*Troy Record.*

Income-tax returns indicate the country will have to hurry if it is going to take it from those who have and give it to those who have not.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The National Rifle Association is feeling a bit hurt about all this NRA program. Its initials were confiscated by the Government and nobody even apologized.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Reno Has Many More Marriages Than Divorces"—Headline. Nothing like providing an uninterrupted supply of raw material for one's chief industry.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The big industrialists financed the Nazi campaign for years. Now Hitler has abolished labor unions and prohibited strikes and paid his debt like a little man.—*The New Yorker.*

William W. Durban, president of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, has a responsible position in the U. S. Treasury. Well, that's where we need our magicians.—*Boston Herald.*

The Smithsonian Institution reveals that there is 45 trillion dollars' worth of gold in the ocean, but we don't suppose it will comfort a seasick guy much to know he's rolling in wealth.—*Boston Herald.*

Republicans charge that CWA money is being wasted on make-believe municipal jobs; however, we have heard of no CWA gangs assigned to cutting the grass that was to grow in city streets as the result of Republican defeat.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Those of us who have trouble understanding the devaluation plan envy the carefree life of the physicists. They have nothing to trouble their pretty heads about but protons, positrons, electrons, deutons, neutrons, and sometimes a few alpha particles.—*The New Yorker.*

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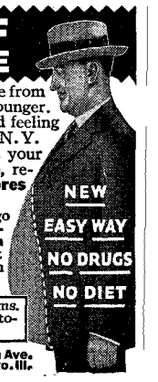

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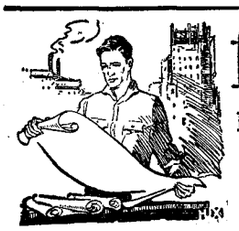

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Mount Vernon: First Farm Experiment Station

On Their Virginia Estate, George and Martha Washington Were Pioneers in Scientific Agriculture and Home Economics

By Sarah Comstock

Thousands of visitors yearly pass between the lilac bushes of Mount Vernon's path and stand facing the great colonial mansion with its retinue of small buildings in attendance, and its spreading gardens and grounds. But few among the thousands ever think of these green acres and the stately group of buildings which dominate them as other than a home. They had, however, another and a highly important function. The Mount Vernon estate, in the hands of George and Martha Washington, blazed a pioneer trail as our first scientific agricultural experiment station.

Cast an eye over the vast accomplishment of our present Bureau of Agriculture, and all the allied work of a multitude of county boards and other organizations which have brought order out of chaos in the methods of both the farmer and his homemaking mate. They have taught the dry-land rancher of the West to conserve moisture and the woman to conserve vegetables; the New England "crop farmer" not to wear out his land; and the southern fruit-raiser to up-and-at his insect pests. From coast to coast they have carried the salvation of science to farm land and home. A miracle. And the genesis of that miracle took place beside the Potomac back in the seventeen-hundreds, when the farmer who owned and directed Mount Vernon, having finished his job of directing the Revolution, wrote:

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's cares."

Tried New Ideas

It was with the future good of his country in mind that George Washington set to work to try out, on his Virginia acres, every new seed, implement and method that he could obtain from England or other parts of the United States, or devise in his own inventive brain. Meanwhile, Mrs. Washington was bustling about in her "specked apron," supervising the home economics of the establishment, in its many "modernly" equipped buildings—the spinning house, the laundry, the smoke house, dairy and huge kitchen. From the spinning of the yarn through the weaving of cloth and sewing of garments, the textile work was under her intensive direction. She was as systematic as her husband, and as energetic.

There they labored, side by side, in the two great fields of the modern agricultural experiment station, or college—the man's field of cultivating the soil, and the woman's, of cultivating the home. They tried out new ideas, meeting with now failure, now success. They strove constantly to improve, improve, improve; to pave the way for farmers and homemakers who should come after them. While George was testing grasses and vegetables new to Virginia, among them trefoil, rye, timothy, spelt, and the strange lucerne (none other than our alfalfa of to-day), Martha was ordering her black cooks to try out every available wood in the kitchen fire, that its individual qualities might be used to the best advantage.

Agriculture in Virginia was in bad shape when Washington took hold of the problem. Land was abundant; farmers had no idea but to use one area until it was exhausted, then throw it away and break a new field. They would cut down a piece of land, wear it out with tobacco and Indian corn which, as he observed, were very exhausting plants, then move on.

First, he established a contact with the two Englishmen who were the outstanding agricultural experts of the day—Sir John Sinclair, President of England's Board of Agriculture, and Arthur Young, the writer. By means of a regular correspondence with them he kept himself posted on new methods, plants, everything pertaining to the farm. Next, he laid out his "Botanical Garden."

Rotation of Crops

The plot lay near the flower garden. In it, and occasionally in other plots, he experimented with fertilizers, with new seeds, with the stand of grain, with rotation of crops, with conservation of land, and with amazing implements of his own invention. "She answered very well," was his final report on a plow over which he had spent much study; but his triumph was his drill, or "barrel plow," a machine which sowed the seed as it went creaking along, a sensational "modern improvement."

His experiments with soil and fertilizers were carried on elaborately. He laid out a large box in ten divisions, placing within these various soils which he treated with various manures. In each division he planted three grains each of wheat, oats, and barley; watered them all "equally alike, an hour before sunset"; awaited results; and recorded these, as always, to the minutest detail.

Wheat was his favorite crop, and he worked to improve its quality to the utmost. In his great barn thirty hands could thresh; he scorned the old way of putting horses to tread it outdoors, where it was exposed to all weathers. His three mills ground the best flour to be had.

He added horticulture to agriculture, grafting several fruits and producing fine varieties of plums, grapes, pears and apples. Stock, too, interested him; he found the animals on Virginia estates badly fed and little cared for. He developed good methods, the results of which showed in his many horses, sheep, cattle and hogs.

Few of the skilled methods which he and his wife so laboriously worked out a century and a half ago are in use to-day, either in agriculture or in home economics. The methods have outlived their usefulness. But the spirit of their labor remains.

SHIFT GEARS!
SHIFT GEARS!

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● Shift! Accelerate. Pause. Stop! Now shift. Now pause—now shift—*shift*—SHIFT!

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Safety—ease—relaxation—*enjoyment!*

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By HAROLD DE WOLF FULLER

The Native's Return. By Louis Adamic. New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.75.

The author, in 1932-1933, spent ten months in Jugoslavia, land of his birth, as a Guggenheim fellow. He has amply justified his appointment. This book, which is the result of his observations, is good reading and it is highly instructive. It is a mature interpretation of Balkan civilization, its hope and despair, by a Slovene who as a boy of fourteen ran away to this country in 1913 and who, nineteen years later as an American citizen with an American wife, returned to the Balkans for travel and study. Mr. Adamic illuminates this *enigmatic region* as only one with his special qualifications could do. This authentic account of Near East conditions should help many to understand why statesmen, hoping to avert another general European conflagration, look at the Balkans with alarm.

It is difficult here to recapture the charm with which the author reveals the life of these peoples, Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, whose customs and many of whose buildings have been kept almost intact for centuries. Hospitality to the point of giving a stranger the last loaf, laughter in the midst of hardship, worship of the soil, prodigious physical vitality in those who survive childhood, with birth, marriage, and death the great forces—these are their strength and weakness. Sarajevo, cause of upheavals in 1914, oddly enough has suffered few changes: "Russia went Bolshevik. Austria was broken up. Italy became Fascist. Germany has Hitler; Turkey, Kemal Pasha. Several new countries, including Jugoslavia, came into existence. America has a terrible economic depression. And so on. But Sarajevo, up here on this plateau surrounded by hills and mountains on all sides, remains essentially the same as it was in 1914."

The village of Galichnik, in inaccessible mountains three thousand feet above sea level, close to Albania, is one of the most extraordinary examples of the persistence of custom. For five hundred years it has stood aloof from the conquering Turks. For eleven months of the year the males from fifteen years upward roam the world practising their trades, masonry, stone-cutting, wood-carving, cabinet-making, in which they are experts—some of them have worked in the Radio City. In July for two or three weeks they return to visit their wives again or to marry. Nine months hence in this community of about one hundred households from fifty to eighty babies will be born in the same week. "The men generally are as faithful to their wives as the women are to them."

It must not be thought, however, that life in Jugoslavia is static. The world-wide depression has caused much suffering in this section and has set the people to wondering what their lot is to be. On all sides the author was interrogated as to conditions in America, that country being regarded as the index of the world.

Perhaps the most instructive section of this book is that which deals with Belgrade and the dictatorship. Belgrade is a "boom" city. A few years ago it went through the real-estate flurry experienced by Florida. New buildings everywhere, high rents, and the newly rich. Belgrade could afford this luxury because the Serbs, who compose it, received war indemnities and, as the confederates of the Allies, were expected to take control after the peace. Graft is colossal in government positions and also in the industries that surround the city. In this center rules His Majesty Alexander, dictator of Jugoslavia. "Alexander is the product of the Balkans and 'the King business.' The most important dates in his career have to do with conspiracies, wars, assassinations, organized terror on a large scale. The Belgrade Government is part of the post-war political gangsterism in Europe. But for the support it receives from Western Powers, the people of Jugoslavia would have swept it into the Danube and Sava long ago."

As to the political point of view of the peasants, those stalwarts of this civilization, they have never quite forgotten their brave, if mercurial champion, Stephan Raditch, who was slain in his attempts to lead them to the ways of Soviet Russia. An acute middle-aged peasant, with whom the author talked, thought that perhaps another war would be the best thing. It might cost a million lives, but, "we are dying anyway," and the Red Army might unite the Slavic peoples under conditions certainly no worse than those of Jugoslavia and probably much better.

Worth Reading

More or Less About Myself. By Margot Oxford (New York: Dutton; $4). Striking portraits of some of England's greatest statesmen, including the author's husband, Herbert Asquith.

Soldiers What Next! By Katherine Mayo (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $3.50). A scholarly study of soldiers returning from the Great War in America, England, France, Germany, Italy, with the conclusion that America has been slow to recognize their problems and possibilities.

My Russian Friends. By Alexander Wicksteed (New York: McGraw-Hill; $1.75). An intimate picture of everyday life in Russia by an Englishman who has been working for the Soviet Government for the past ten years.

The Black Eagle. By M. Coryn (New York; Funk and Wagnalls, $2.75). A vivid biography of that *hero of every college freshman*, Bertrand du Guesclin, forerunner of Jeanne d'Arc, by an American student of the Middle Ages.

The Letters of Lord Byron. Selected by R. S. Howarth (New York: Dutton; $3.00). In a single volume are contained letters illustrating the many aspects of this great, versatile figure.

Tia Barbarita. By Barbara Peart (Boston: Houghton Mifflin; $2.50). Reminiscences of a woman nearly eighty who as a bride of eighteen went from Dublin to South America, Mexico, and Texas. Racy and vivid.

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On the Screen

Twenty-two months ago, the enterprising Samuel Goldwyn, sponsor of many of the celebrated recent screen stars, brought to the United States as his latest entry in the Hollywood sweepstakes a young foreigner named Anna Sten. This Miss Sten, a Ukrainian by birth, was a Soviet-trained film product, who had appeared in a Russian film known in America as "The Yellow Passport," and was sent to Germany in pre-Nazi days by the Communist Government to continue her career. There she appeared in several photoplays which were later shown in America, in particular a brilliant version of "The Brothers Karamazov"; a drama released in New York as "Tempest," and "Trapeze." Then Mr. Goldwyn brought her to America.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1, *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, By Candlelight, I was a Spy, I Am Suzanne, Nana.

AAAA—Outstanding films

AAA—Recommended films

*Films suitable for children.

When she arrived in this country she knew no English, so her first few months in the land were devoted to learning the language. Then efforts were begun to find a proper vehicle for her. Finally Zola's **Nana** was decided upon, and the picture, a reasonably careful version of the novel, got under way. When the film was almost half finished Mr. Goldwyn decided that the grim ugliness of the work would not only offend censors and public, but would destroy public interest in Miss Sten. So, with stubborn courage, he threw the whole film away and started in again. Now, after spending a million dollars on the work, Mr. Goldwyn is satisfied and emerges with a somewhat rose-colored version of the Zola novel. The result is a handsomely mounted photoplay burdened with an artificial story.

Nevertheless Miss Sten is worthy of serious attention as a performer. It is the suspicion of some observers, tho, that Mr. Goldwyn is making a great mistake in presenting his young Ukrainian actress as one of those lyric, mysterious and studiously "glamorous" screen personages that strive so desperately for the laurels of the great Garbo. The evidence supplied by "Nana" indicates that Miss Sten belongs to the earthy, realistic, zestful school, rather than to that of the wistful dream. Tho not properly cast, Miss Sten is a player of potential distinction. As she is bound to be the subject of vast amounts of discussion among those who follow the cinema, the picture is worthy of attention and for that reason only is rated (AAA). ARGUS.

A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

whose discovery, back in 1923, has helped her to keep her family happy ever since

FOR almost eleven years Mrs. J. L. Wolle, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, has known a very valuable secret that has helped her take care of her family. But let her tell her own story.

"It would be hard to find a healthier family than ours," she writes. "My two little boys, Jimmy, aged four and a half, and Larry, aged three, play hard outdoors all day, and come in for meals half starved. They are both over-size for their age, with sound teeth, and active minds. It means a lot, I can tell you, to have children always happy and well.

"We think we know the reason for their health. Perhaps some other people might like to know it, too. It is a healthy mother before their birth, and Nujol.

"I had used Nujol for at least five years before I was married in 1928. Nujol kept me well before my baby was born, and when I brought Jimmy back from the hospital the doctor said, 'Why don't you use your old standby, Nujol? It is one of the few things which is perfectly harmless for a small baby.' I started in giving him a teaspoonful morning and night; gradually I reduced the amount, until I gave him nothing at all. If he seemed to be getting an upset stomach or a slight cold, I'd start the Nujol again.

"For more than four years now he has been getting Nujol. It has never upset his stomach—keeps him feeling fine.

"Jimmy was such a healthy baby from Nujol, and I was so strong and well, that I didn't experiment when my second baby, Larry, came along. I gave him Nujol from the start. I have been mighty thankful to my doctor for his advice. It has made a lot of difference in our lives."

Nothing we could add to Mrs. Wolle's letter would make it any more convincing. Follow her example. Try Nujol yourself. Bring your children up on it to be regular as clockwork. Nujol now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. Get it at any drug store.

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The Week in Business Summarized

The Present Attitude of Business Sees Rising Prices, Bigger Volume and Increased Profits Immediately Ahead, as Leaders Express Renewed Confidence in the Gold Act

By Endicott G. Rich

CONFIDENCE that bigger volume, rising prices and increased profits lie immediately ahead, marks the present attitude of business. This is the consensus, in fact, almost the unanimous opinion among expert observers of the influences that shape the course of trade and commerce.

This assurance reflects the sentiment of industrial leaders more than the statistical testimony of comparisons between conditions now and a year ago. Then the nation was at the eve of the bank moratorium and the inauguration of the New Deal, and probably was at its low point in the world depression.

Pronounced statistical improvement, therefore, is not, of itself, evidence of advancement warranting especial optimism. Justification of a hopeful outlook is found in such expressions as those recently recorded by the directorate of the National Association of Manufacturers who, in a symposium, indicated the definite feeling that business was actually on the up-grade and that renewed confidence in the future was provided by the Gold Act and the sliding-scale stabilization of the dollar.

Among professional commentators Roger W. Babson places similar high hopes in the Gold Act. Asserting that business and the securities markets would all greatly improve this spring, Mr. Babson said:

Gold Act Important

"Whether you are studying the spring outlook or the long-term trend, an outstanding factor is the new Gold Act. With the Gold Act as a favorable background business improvement and other forces will tend to push commodity prices higher. Sales opportunities should increase in the spring. The Southeast is leading, especially North Carolina and Mississippi. Texas and Georgia are also doing well. In the northeast, Massachusetts has good prospects. Minnesota rates well and Colorado can expect increased business."

In comparison with a year ago, Mr. Babson computes that thirty-eight States showed increases in the value of business transacted in December as against ten States showing decreases. The gains ranged from 1 to 41 per cent., with Nevada scoring the greatest advance and California, Montana and Virginia recording improvement of only 1 per cent. Other notable gains were Oregon, 26 per cent.; Delaware, 20; Colorado and North Carolina, 19; Idaho, 17, and Georgia 16.

Michigan showed the greatest setback, with a loss of 19 per cent. Much of this, however, has been overcome by the resumption of work upon 1934 model automobiles. New York sustained the next most important loss, with a drop from the preceding year of 7 per cent.

Business Failures Decrease

The reduction of business failures in 1933 by more than 33 per cent. in numbers and more than 45 per cent. in liabilities from 1932 is another factor adding to the encouraging background against which business estimates the effect of the Gold Act. In 1932 failures numbered 31,822 and involved $928,312,517. Last year the number fell to 20,307 and the value to $502,830,584.

Similarly, an increase of 144,583 mutual savings bank depositors in the eighteen States in which such institutions operate has been noted as significant of improving general conditions. The increase brought the total number of depositors to 13,413,049 on January 1, within 20,000 of the record for all time. Commenting on this growth, Philip A. Benson, President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, said:

"The gain in depositors is a very satisfactory indication of improved national conditions. Throughout more than 100 years of operation, the experience of mutual institutions has shown that depositors usually increase toward the end of a depression period. This time the number is larger than ever before. The lessened demand upon savings for everyday expenses points the way to a balanced income and outgo in the average family. It is important to observe that this report does not merely emphasize the improved condition of almost thirteen and a half million people, but reflects the welfare of about one-third of the American people."

In their optimism over the immediate outlook, business leaders are not forgetting the axiom to which many economists subscribe and to which Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, perhaps first gave public utterance: that consumer-buying must ultimately be backed up by the production and movement of capital goods if prosperity is to survive and that production of such goods depends primarily upon adequate capital support.

George R. Holmes, veteran Washington observer for the International News Service, reported recently that the Administration was becoming impatient over the timidity of the commercial bankers, and interpreted as an intentional warning the speech of Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before the New York State Bankers' Association.

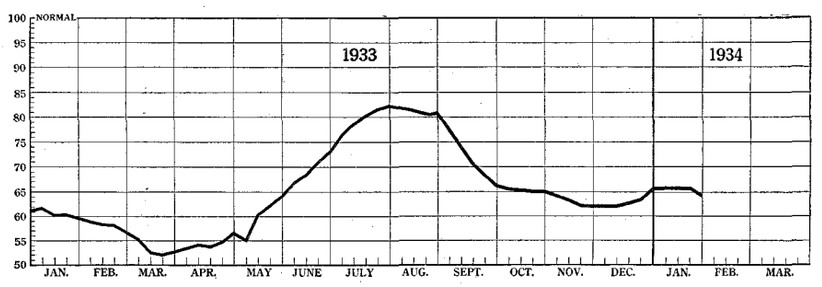
Warning to Bankers

"It was a carefully prepared and deliberate notice to the commercial bankers that they are not pulling their oar in the recovery boat, and that unless they are prepared to do so the Government has no alternative but to assume their place," said Mr. Holmes, who then quoted this statement by Mr. Jones:

"The question is, will our banking be continued in private hands or, of necessity, be supplanted by the Government? The answer is with you—the bankers. The common cry almost everywhere is that the banks are not lending. Your representatives in Congress continually get it. Unless deserving borrowers can get credit at the banks, you need not be surprized if Congress yields to this pressure.

Raymond Moley, first of the "Brain-trusters" and now editor of the weekly *Today*, sees various influences in addition to banking timidity operating to turn banking into a governmental function but he doubts that this will actually come to pass.

The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business is not in harmony with the present sentiment of business since it shows a slight decline. The index number of 63.95 per cent. of what would be considered normal business activity is for the last week in January, however, and the decline resulted chiefly from a falling off in railroad car loadings partly attributable to delay in the getting under way of new automobile production. This delay had not been foreseen and has since ended with resumption of motor car construction on a large scale.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the fourth week in January, 1934.

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Better Deal on German Bonds

American holders of German bonds will profit by new arrangements made at Berlin, to the tune of more than $2,500,000 for the first six months of this year. The agreement was reached after a week of negotiations, in which the new Foreign Bondholders' Council took part. It will be remembered that aside from the Dawes and Young Plan loans, upon which interest payments are being kept up, Americans hold about $750,000,000 in German long-term bonds.

Our bondholders will profit in two ways. In the first place, Dutch and Swiss creditors had been receiving 100 per cent. payments in return for special trade advantages given Germany. Naturally, American and British bondholders objected. The Reichsbank now agrees to discontinue these arrangements on June 30.

The actual financial advantage is thus explained by the New York *Times*:

"Before January 1, foreign creditors (except in the two favored countries) received 50 per cent. of their interest in cash and 50 per cent. in scrip, the latter being redeemable at half its face value. This was the equivalent of payment of 75 per cent. The new plan calls for only 30 per cent. in cash and the remainder in scrip, but raises the redemption value of the latter from one-half to two-thirds. The net payment under this arrangement will be about 77 per cent."

Incidentally, Germany's creditors have objected to the German practise of buying in German bonds abroad at a low price while protesting inability to keep up interest payments. These and other points will undoubtedly be brought up an another conference in April when an attempt will be made to draw up a permanent settlement of the German foreign long-term debt.

Cars Cheaper Per Pound

As automobile prices—in the long run—go down, cars become larger, heavier, and more efficient mechanically. Thus the consumer gets a great deal more car for his money. Put it on a weight basis and "the average consumer is paying $225 less for a new car than he paid in 1925, but he is getting 346 pounds more of automobile for his money."

In other words, remarks *The Nation's Business*, "the price per pound of the average car to-day is 25.6 cents compared with 38.4 cents in 1925."

But Consider Britain's Debt

A national debt of $31,834,000,000 predicted for the United States next year well-nigh staggers the imagination. But the Britisher is worse off than we are. The national debt of the United Kingdom is $36,903,000,000. Taking our population at 125,000,000, it gives the United States a debt of $254 per capita against the British debt of $799 per capita. So the question arises—if the British can muddle through without anything like our national resources, why should we be discouraged?

"FULFILLMENT OF ITS OBLIGATIONS"

In completing on February 1, 1934, its 91st year of *Service* and *Security*, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has again attained the great objective set up by its organizers:—

"that it shall have unquestionable ability to fulfill its engagements and to meet its obligations whenever falling due."

During 1933 The Mutual Life fulfilled its obligations to policyholders and their beneficiaries

first, by payment to them of $191,823,199, THE LARGEST AMOUNT IN ANY YEAR OF ITS HISTORY

second, by maintaining its Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies at over $59,144,436

third, by ending the year with CASH ON HAND of $32,157,883, an increase over the end of the preceding year of $16,436,632.

In addition, from its Gains in Operations, it set aside $29,249,944 for Dividends to Policyholders in 1934.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate (at cost or less)	$ 30,465,017	Policy Reserves	$959,245,677
Mortgage Loans (at cost)	285,888,468	Supplementary Contract Reserves	32,744,907
Policy Loans	201,366,140	Other Policy Liabilities	20,770,877
United States Government Bonds	54,549,068	Premiums, Interest, and Rents paid in advance	2,765,748
Other Bonds	460,393,959	Miscellaneous Liabilities	4,578,540
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	18,628,150	Reserve for Taxes	3,288,774
Interest and Rents due and accrued	18,506,816	Dividends payable in 1934	29,249,944
Premiums in course of collection	17,864,799	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	251,481
Cash	32,157,883	Special Contingency Reserve	7,815,342
Cash advanced to pay claims	35,426	Fund for Depreciation of Securities and General Contingencies	59,144,436
Total Admitted Assets	$1,119,855,726	Total Liabilities	$1,119,855,726

In this statement bonds not subject to amortization and all preferred and guaranteed stocks are at values recommended by National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

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Insurance Company of New York

DAVID F. HOUSTON, *President*

34 Nassau Street New York

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210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Spread of the "Old Gold" Racket

Unsuspecting Housewives Often Duped by House-to-House Buyers Who Rarely Pay Full Value for Metal

By GEORGE WILFRED WRIGHT

During the recent stress and excitement among gold money devotees, a sizable number of voluble persons saw possibilities in corralling all the old gold and other precious metals to sell later at a handsome profit. This class of old-gold buyers believed that in the homes of former prosperous citizens there existed a fair portion of the estimated billion dollars' worth of gold and precious metals, which had been made into jewelry, watch cases and sterling silver articles. Many of these objects, having passed their stage of usefulness, were of little value except for the metal composing them.

In order to tap this vast mine of wealth, careful plans have been laid and astute minds have conceived unique schemes in going about the job. In many instances fair dealing and common honesty have been completely side-stepped. One method of the shrewd buyer is to call at properous-looking homes at an opportune time, meet the lady of the house, and announce that, "the Government is now trying to get all the gold it can in order to get back on the gold standard, and it is everyone's patriotic duty to sell all his old gold now."

Some of these buyers, posing as experts, usually carry a small set of scales and weights. The scales are set up on the living-room table while the lady of the house brings forth the old pieces of jewelry or sterling silver which may be turned into money. Very adroitly the buyer lays these articles in one of the scale pans and in the opposite pan he places enough one-cent pieces to balance. These one-cent pieces used are the ordinary copper or bronze pennies minted by the Government, and in daily circulation.

False Pennyweight

It is now quite illuminating to be told by this slick buyer, "that, when we went to school, and studied the tables of Troy weight, twenty pennyweights made an ounce"; and the gold he purchases from the lady weighs the number and pennyweights he has placed in the scale. Few will dispute this tricky statement, for it would seem reasonable to suppose a penny from the United States mint might be called a pennyweight; but the fact is that a pennyweight used in weighing precious metal is a standard Troy weight—a one-twentieth part of an ounce; and the one-cent piece which this buyer uses weighs but a trifle over half an actual standard pennyweight. Therefore, if the lady from whom he buys has twenty true pennyweights, or an ounce, of gold, according to this accomplished trickster she has only about eleven pennyweight, or slightly more than half an ounce; and that is all she is paid for. As the deal is quickly closed, he makes the payment and departs.

The housewife, entirely unsuspecting, rejoices because she has turned her old gold and silver into a little money. In justice to the women, however, it should be said that the men are quite as likely to fall prey to this deceptive scheme.

When authors of textbooks on elementary mathematics wish to revise their work, they will render students a help by inserting a footnote under the table of Troy weight, to the effect that the weight of the popular penny piece coined by the United States mints is not to be confused with that of the twentieth part of an ounce; two one-cent pieces weigh slightly more than a Troy pennyweight. Retaining the name of this weight in America is following a custom of the centuries.

Originally, the pennyweight was equal to the weight of the Anglo-Norman silver penny of 22½ grains, or 1/240 of a Tower pound. From the eighteenth year of Henry VIII of England this pound weight was forbidden. The weight of 24 grains, the grain weight having been taken from that of a plump grain of wheat, was established at that time and is still recognized as the fractional part of a Troy ounce.

Boldness and Cunning

Many of these persons who solicit precious metals from the public show boldness and cunning. In one case a man displayed a fake badge made of tin. Another fellow produced a letter purported to have been furnished him by the mint in Philadelphia. It was finally discovered that the letterhead was forged.

Many families, formerly prosperous, have turned every possible way to find a source to stiffen weakened finances. If this method of buying was always conducted honestly, and the people who sell realized a fair return, fewer complaints would be heard; but reports of crooked deals have been so frequent that people are welcoming the warning against swindlers.

It should be remembered that the accepted standard of pure gold is 24 karat or 1000 fine. The best jewelry for general wear is 14 karat; this means that the article contains 53.8 per cent. fine gold, the remainder being an alloy of silver and copper. Some old-fashioned jewelry, and many old watch cases were made of 18 karat gold, or 75 per cent. pure gold and 25 per cent. alloy.

Buyers of old gold know they must buy alloy with the gold; they have no way of separating it; hence, they make a flat price per pennyweight. The seller should realize that he may be selling 18 or 14 karat gold with that of a lower karat at the price paid for the lower karat. If gold teeth, crowns or bridge work, which are made of gold that will test from 16 to 24 karat are included in the allotment the game is far more interesting for the buyer, and raises his profit. True value of gold in a piece of jewelry is best determined by an assay at the plant of the refiner of precious metals. Here a scientific analysis is made by experienced metallurgists, and the exact worth can be definitely known.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Father's Attack on "Filthy Literature"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Within the past week I have been examining the books that my daughter (seventeen years of age) has been reading. Before I enter into my complaint permit me to acknowledge my lack of interest till this time and carelessness on my part as a father.

The first neatly-bound swill bucket I picked up was a delightful little tome portraying the beauties of perversion, then I went to the next one and found tales of seduction, incest and homo-sexuality. Upon inquiry I find that said uplifting books (garbage cans) are on sale and for rent at every corner drugstore.

In the first paragraph I admit my error for permitting my daughter to secure such trash, yet, is there no law? Or are there no law enforcers?

The movie censors are very careful with their work, the radio censors will not permit "hell" to be used on a program, but the streets are full of *registered* and *permissible* dirt that would have turned Balzac to shame.

If being filthy is being broad, if being perverted is being modern, then, permit me and mine to crawl into our narrow life that beautifies love, rather than debases it in the eyes of our children; that permits them to learn the secrets of life gradually and harmlessly without the moral-lowering effects of *modern thought*.

I shall be called old-fashioned, perhaps, with the view I have taken. Do I stand alone in this matter that should be of interest to all parents? Is there no change possible? Are we advancing? Are we correct in altering our movie programs and radio discourses to make them presentable to an adult audience and permitting our children to secure freely and legally reading matter that can have but one effect on them—that of experiment?

I am not a prude, nor am I an advocate of Prohibition or the like, but I do try, in my own small way (very small, at times, I will admit) to live a decent life.

Is it the feeling of the public that such things should carry on and increase? I, for one, hereby deplore the modern trend to fill the minds of immature beings with filth, under the guise of education.

MARTIN V. GARVIN.

Reading, Pa.

Diogenes and the Supreme Court

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I regret very much that you published an article on the Supreme Court by "Diogenes" in the issue of January 20. He seems to lack breadth of mind and does not consider the effect on the public. That article will create the impression upon the general public, not that the members of the Supreme Court are insensibly influenced by radical or conservative ideas, but that they have been and will be appointed for political reasons on account of those ideas and that the decisions of the judges are dictated by those political ideas. I am over eighty-seven years of age and have argued cases in Federal and many State courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States and I know that the judges are not influenced by their radical or conservative ideas knowingly. The public impression of the Supreme Court must not be misled or its influence will be destroyed.

I think you would be wise to retire "Diogenes" to his tub.

GEORGE CLINTON, SR.

Buffalo, N. Y.

To Help Workers Over Fifty

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In regard to the question raised in your columns as to what is to become of those over fifty years of age, seeing the great corporations will no longer employ them. Let department stores, etc., put out advertisements to the effect that 50 per cent. of the help employed by them are over fifty years of age, and then let buyers patronize those stores only. Those who put up the cash for buying are largely over fifty. Let them stand by their elderly brothers and sisters, and so give them a chance to live.

W. S. MANNERS, M.D.

Oakland, Calif.

"The Bridge Racket Going Broke"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I hear that the bridge racket is going broke. According to my information the sale of playing cards for bridge has dropped enormously in the last few months and the sale of books on bridge and bridge problems has decreased at least 50 per cent. Perhaps some of the huge incomes that so-called bridge experts have been making by various devious means will also be considerably less in 1934 than during the fine sucker years of the past decade.

Can you or your readers give any further light on the decline of this particular racket to a long-time bridge sufferer who has been watching for the arrival of this day with considerable anticipation?

EDGAR T. JENKINS.

Bronxville, N. Y.

Let the President Pass the Hat

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Since our country needs money why not come direct to the people for it? It's our problem. We have money for movies, cosmetics, and permanent waves—for golf, gambling, and gin. If F. Delano will pass the hat, we'll come across.

L. M. HIGGINS.

Battle Creek, Mich.

A Man's Best Friend Is His Mother

—Herblock in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*

Huey Long's "Great Moral Victory"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—THE LITERARY DIGEST has long been considered a "Supreme Court," ruling over the actualities of human relationships in the authoritative interpretation of current events and in the correct statement of public opinion.

The article of February 3, headed "Huey Long's Political Defeat in His Own State" prohibits the further acceptance of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S infallibility, and convicts the magazine's publishers of either willful distortion of the facts or of a loose editorial supervision, in accepting as true, without fair investigation, the statements of Senator Long's few, but extremely active and resourceful, political enemies.

The true facts are these. Huey Long, instead of suffering a defeat in the recent New Orleans mayoralty election, definitely achieved what is known in athletic sports circles as a "great moral victory," altho the final score showed he had lost the game.

Senator Long has never carried the city of New Orleans, except when in combination with the Old Regulars—the "Tammany Hall" of New Orleans—an organization ruled for some years past by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, the Senator's late opponent.

Huey Long entered the recent contest in the closing days of the campaign, and polled a significantly large number of votes—more than he had ever before managed to secure in the city of New Orleans when unsupported by the local ring.

His local political enemies changed his title from kingfish to crawfish several months *before the recent election* because Senator Long, tho sure of ultimate victory, properly preferred to stand on his Senatorial immunity rather than to wage a long and expensive legal battle with his calumniators in libel suits brought against him for utterances which he was forced to make on the floor of the Senate, when fighting the devil with fire. This change in his title had nothing whatsoever to do with the election referred to by THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Huey Long's political strength comes from the State at large, outside of the city of New Orleans, and unbiased political observers must concede that his influence in the country parishes, instead of being diminished, has been enhanced, particularly so by his effective championship of "the forgotten man." His supposed attitude of opposition to the President's policies is also a perversion of the truth. Huey Long has consistently supported Mr. Roosevelt in his major program, reserving to himself the privilege to properly criticize the relatively unimportant matters of procedure and political expediency. His very definite proposal of a practical method for achieving an equitable redistribution of the wealth of the nation, if adopted by President Roosevelt, would prove to be the greatest step taken by the Administration for the immediate return and permanence of national prosperity.

If this defense of Senator Long can be construed as Bolshevism, then you may rest assured that the whole State of Louisiana has gone Communistic, for Huey Long is today more popular at home than ever before in his history, and his supporters have implicit faith in his integrity and his ability to safeguard their interests.

The American people have always been noted for their appreciation of the spirit of fair play, so "Give the devil his due."

ROBERT M. MAYES.

New Orleans, La.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Voice of Doom.—STRUGGLING ARTIST (being dunned for rent and endeavoring to put a bold front on things)—"Let me tell you this—in a few years' time people will look up at this miserable studio and say, 'Cobalt, the artist, used to work there'!"

LANDLORD—"If you don't pay your rent by to-night, they'll be able to say it to-morrow!"—*The Humorist.*

"Atchoo!"—"Who invented the hole in the doughnut?"

"Oh, some fresh air fiend, I suppose."—*Bucknell Belle Hop.*

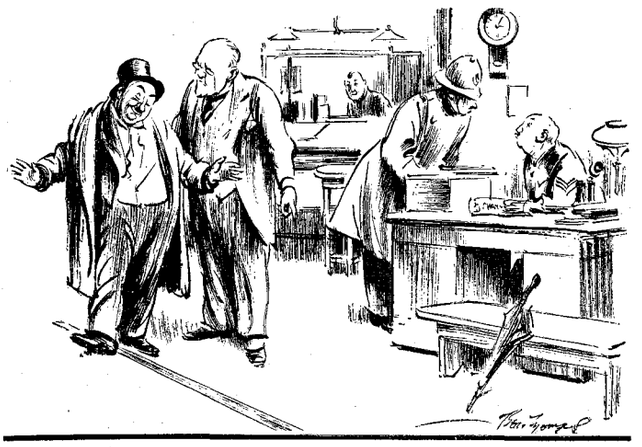
Noblesse Oblige.—PROF.—"This exam will be conducted on the honor system. Please take seats three seats apart and in alternate rows."—*Annapolis Log.*

Telling Her Best Friend.—"I refused to marry Bob three months ago and he's been drinking ever since."

"That's what I call carrying a celebration too far."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"Waste Not, Want Not."—"Why do you want your letters returned?" asked the girl who had broken the engagement. "Are you afraid that I'll take them to court?"

"No," sighed the young man, "but I paid to have those letters written by an expert, and I may use them again some day."—*Christian Science Monitor.*



DOCTOR: "We'll soon see if you are sober. Walk along that line."
BAD LAD: "Tha'sh easy—it's sho wavy!"
—*The Humorist* (London)

Time Exposure.—A judge's little daughter, who had attended her father's court for the first time, told her mother:

"Papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches to twelve men who sat all together, and then these twelve men were put in a dark room to be developed."—*Montreal Star.*

Husky Lexicon.—GOB (writing a letter, to mate sitting on bunk)—"Hey, Joe, take yer shirt off. I want to see how yer spell Matilda."—*Everybody's Weekly.*

Staying Power.—"Your wife seems a garrulous woman."

"Garrulous? Why, if I suddenly went dumb it would take her a week to find it out."—*Der Lustige Sasche.*

Early Bird.—SUITOR (sighing)—"Well, since you don't want to marry me after all, perhaps you'll return my ring."

GIRL (acidly)—"If you must know, your jeweler has called for it already."—*Moustique.*

Across the Deadline.—A parson with a sense of humor has just put up a sign in his church: "No mistakes rectified after leaving the altar."—*Medicine Hat News.*

Cure for Extravagance.—"Are you saving any money since you started your budget system?"

"Sure. By the time we have balanced it up every evening it's too late to go anywhere."—*Christian Register.*

Job's Comforter.—YOUNG MAN—"Mr. Smith, your daughter has promised to be my wife."

MR. SMITH—"It was your own fault—what else did you expect if you kept hanging round here every night?"—*Der Lustige Sachse.*

Send for His Double.—It would be a shame to use either of the names, but they still get laughs out of the story of the movie producer who had a cowboy star on his lot. The range rider's popularity was such that profit from his films kept the company going for three years. One day the cowpuncher hero came to New York and the publicity gang arranged a stunt at the Yankee Stadium.

The cowboy star was to ride a horse around the field just before the game was to start. The boys went to the producer and told him about it, explaining that rental of the horse would cost $35.00 for the afternoon. The producer screamed:

"It ain't that I'm kicking about the money, but how do I know he can ride?"—*Beau Broadway in the New York Morning Telegraph.*

Alibi No. 13.—MASTER—"Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

MAID—"Yes, sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account to-morrow."—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Cramping His Style.—GOLFER—"Hi, caddie! Isn't Major Pepper out of that bunker yet? How many strokes has he had?"

CADDIE—"Seventeen ordinary, sir, and one apoplectic!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Hot Cha.—Mrs. H—— D—— entertained a few friends at a hot-a-male supper.—*Kaplan (La.) paper.*

Giving Life a New Zest.—Widows made to order. Send us your specifications.—*Ad in an El Paso paper.*

Cheerful Cut-up.—According to the complaint, Mrs. O'D—— says her husband started amusing her three days before the marriage.—*Hebscher (Tex.) paper.*

With Tightened Belts.—The hostesses will serve a 1 o'clock luncheon preceding the game and members and guests are asked to arrive at about 1:45 p.m.—*La Salle (Ill.) paper.*

Where the West Is Wild.—A determined campaign to enforce all forms of reckless and careless automobile driving in Berkeley has been launched by the police.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Birds of Paradise.—The bride wore a gown of white satin with hat trimmed with orange blossoms. The bridegroom's attire was a dress and hat of blue velvet.—*Croton (N. Y.) paper.*

F. D. R. Will See to It.—A wide-flung gold wave last night held most of the United States in its grip.—*Roanoke paper.*

Tragedy in Wonderland.—

MERCURY HITS 16 DEGREES;
ONE DIES
—*Cincinnati paper.*

Snappy Comeback.—In referring to Mr. Floyd M——'s notice in *Courier* Friday, I wish to state that I did not leave my bed, I took it with me, and there wasn't any board there to leave. Mrs. Floyd M——.
—*Dubois (Pa.) paper.*

Here's Luck!—

BEVERAGE-BREWER

Miss Gwendolyn Brewer, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brewer of this city, became the bride of J. L. Beverage of Monterey, Va.—*Cairo (Ill.) paper.*

Jekyll and Hyde?—Following the first extended defense of the Roosevelt gold bill in the Senate to-day by Senator Josia W. Bailey (Dem., N. C.), Senator Josiah W. Bailey (Dem., N. C.), launched into a bitter attack on the measure.—*Baltimore paper.*

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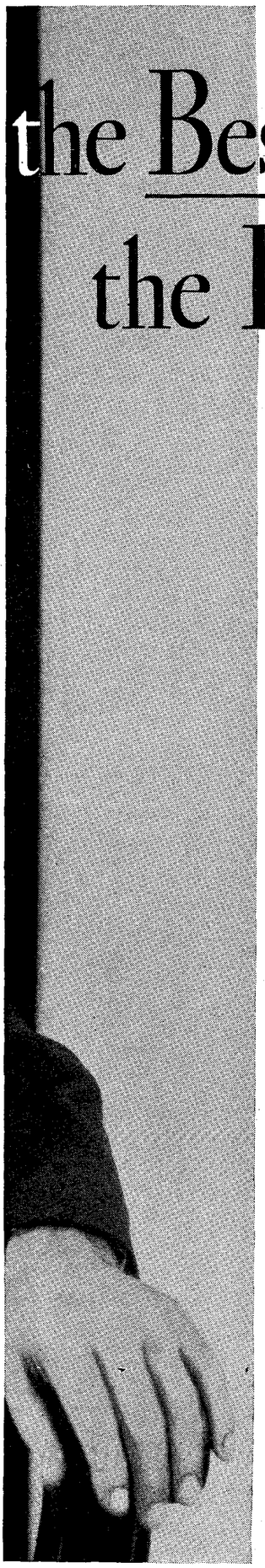


the Best Engineered Car in the Low-price Field"

by WALTER P. CHRYSLER

"OUR BUSINESS has been very good. At this time, I believe people will be interested in knowing why! To put it quite simply—our engineers have built into Plymouth cars the *things people want.*

"Our engineers have done two big things to make automobiles safer. They have perfected Hydraulic Brakes and pioneered the use of Safety-Steel Bodies.

"Another thing they've achieved—and perhaps the biggest—is patented Floating Power . . . which does away with vibration. This year, in addition, every Plymouth—even the lowest-priced model—*has individual wheel springing.*

"These two features together give you a more comfortable ride than ever before.

"I have always believed that people wanted these things—not only in expensive automobiles—but in cars that the working-man could afford. The public's response has convinced me that I was right.

"I credit our present position in the Industry to these engineering achievements. I sincerely believe Plymouth is the best engineered car in the low-price field—because Plymouth is the only car in its price class that has all of them."

• • •

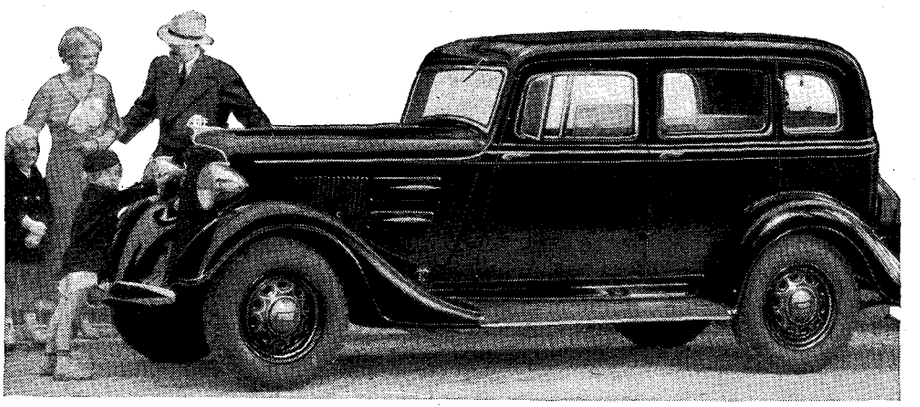
WHAT WALTER P. CHRYSLER has stated here should interest every person who is thinking about a new car. For the features he mentions cannot *all* be found in any other low-priced car.

Floating Power engine mountings give you a smoothness you could never get by merely putting pieces of rubber under the engine, while individual wheel springing ends nose bounce and back seat bucking.

Safety-steel bodies *are actually all steel*—built on the strongest Rigid-X double-drop frames. They stand punishment that would demolish any body not of this "steel reinforced by steel" construction.

Hydraulic brakes are always equalized—the braking action is the same on all four wheels. And although they are much costlier than the ordinary mechanical type, every Chrysler-made car has them.

Isn't it good common sense to ride in a Plymouth with these four *extra* points of value before you buy any car?



America's Biggest Low-Priced Car . . . New De Luxe Plymouth . . . With 114-Inch Wheelbase

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